The Literary Digest

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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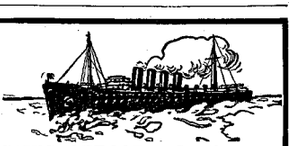

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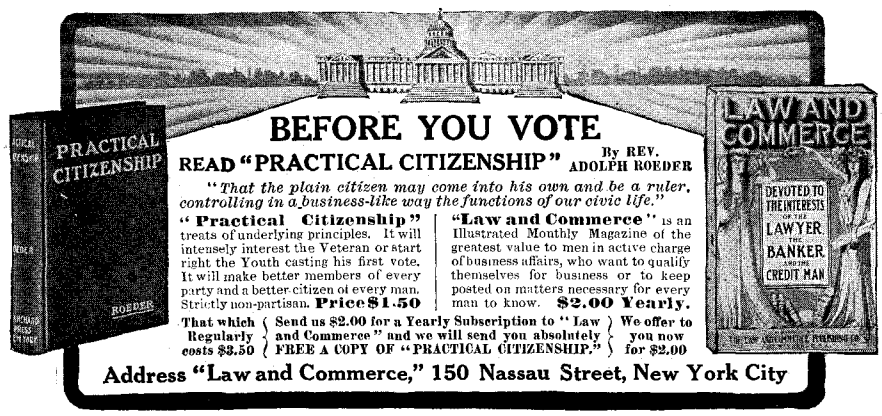

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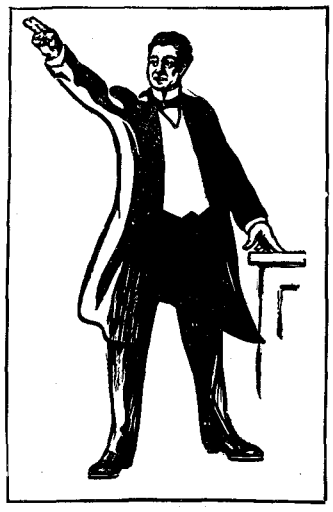

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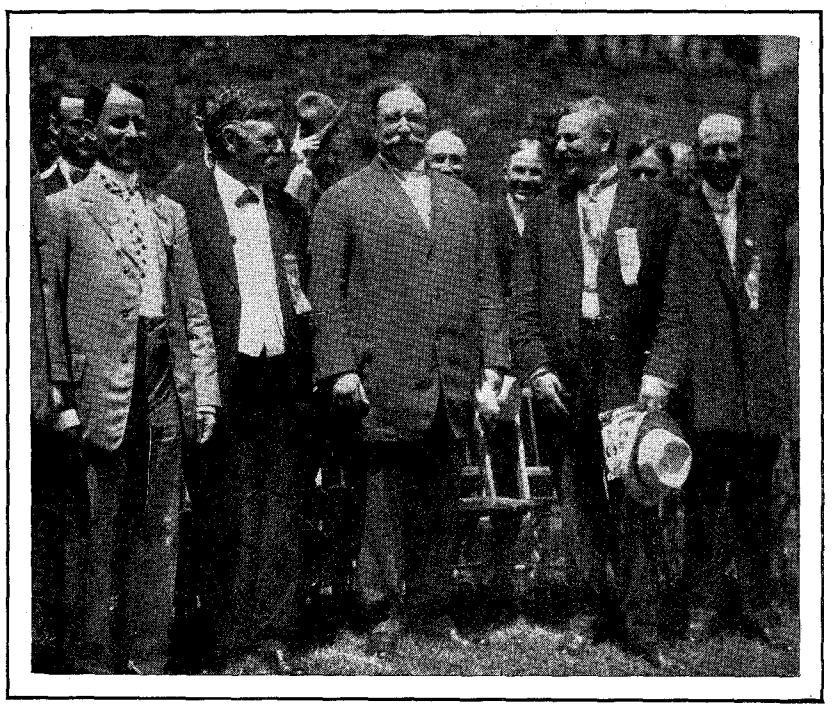
TOPICS OF THE DAY

HOW MR. TAFT'S DECLARATION IS RECEIVED

WHILE the custom of ceremoniously notifying a Presidential candidate of his nomination weeks after the event has long since become a mere formality, the subsequent address of acceptance still remains something more than an empty form. As the Milwaukee *Wisconsin* remarks, the speech of the nominee on this occasion is peculiarly significant because it "sets forth in his own words the sense in which he understands the platform of his party and the manner in which he will interpret the pledges of that platform if elected by the people." In accepting the Republican nomination at Cincinnati last week Mr. Taft defined concisely the key-note of his administration should he be elected, and explained frankly and lucidly, to the extent of more than 12,000 words, his attitude toward each issue which is likely to figure in the campaign. By the Republican press his declaration is received with conspicuous approval, while its thoroughness and candor evoke much praise from the independent press and even win tributes from Democratic papers. Thus the Hartford *Times* (Dem.) remarks that "Mr. Taft is entitled to the applause of his friends and some admiration on the part of his opponents," and it would not be surprized if his speech were to win him some independent Democratic votes. Altho Mr. Taft is at pains not only to make himself clear in regard to the various planks of the Republican platform, but also to exhibit what seem to him the weak points in the Democratic structure, the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) nevertheless insists that his efforts to establish essential differences between the two parties on the economic issues of the day only serve to emphasize the absence of such differences. The New York *Globe* (Rep.) finds the speech of acceptance "unfortunately voluminous," but "amazingly free from claptrap." The same paper notes with approval that "Mr. Taft pays to the American people the compliment of addressing them all as intelligent, reasoning beings"—a departure, it adds, which is "uncommonly welcome."



MR. TAFT AND MEMBERS OF THE NOTIFICATION COMMITTEE, AFTER THE CEREMONY IS OVER.

The key-note of the address was sounded at once in Mr. Taft's frank declaraton of allegiance to "the Roosevelt policies of progress and regulation," coupled with the assertion that "the chief function of the next Administration . . . is distinct from, and a progressive development of, that which has been performed by President Roosevelt." It was Theodore Roosevelt, says Mr. Taft, who organized and led the movement "to save the country from the dangers of a plutocratic government, toward which we were fast tending." The Republican party's chief hope of success in the present controversy, he asserts, must rest on the confidence which the people have in the sincerity of its intention to continue the Roosevelt policies. Therefore the chief function of the next Administration, continues Mr. Taft, will be "to complete and perfect the machinery" by which the moral standards of the business community may be maintained, by which the lawbreakers may be promptly punished, "but which shall operate with sufficient accuracy and dispatch to interfere with legitimate business as little as possible." "Such machinery," he admits, "is not now adequate."

Those who have looked for a new era under President Taft, if he should be elected, remarks the New York *Press* (Rep.), can

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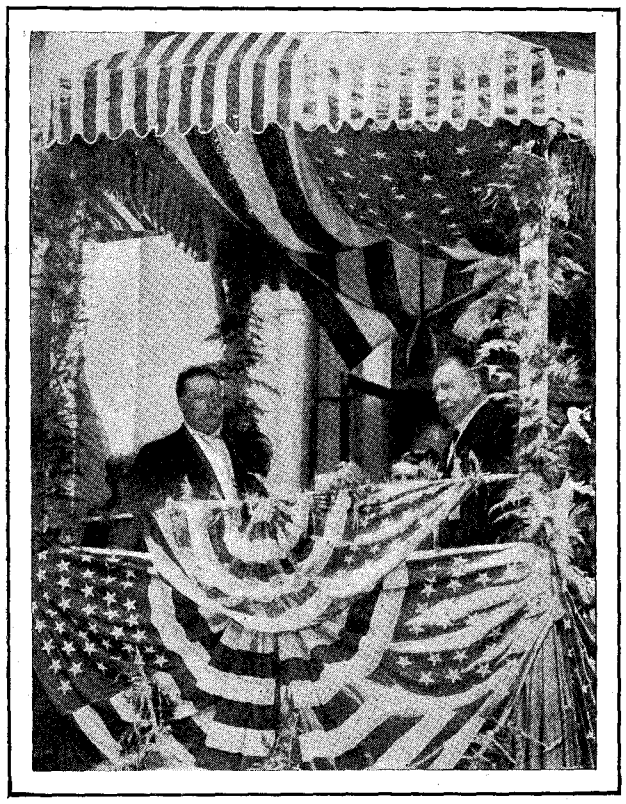
not question, after reading his declaration, that if there is to be any change at all it will be one of method, not of motive. Referring to Mr. Bryan's rival claims as the logical exponent of Rooseveltism the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) says:

"But Mr. Bryan advocates no 'clinching' of the Roosevelt poli-



SENATOR WARNER NOTIFYING MR. TAFT THAT HE IS THE REPUBLICAN NOMINEE FOR PRESIDENT.

cies. He is for hurrying the country on into new and untried fields of governmental experimentation. Mr. Taft is for progress as history always makes it, for history is never in a hurry. Mr. Bryan is for progress as agitators and visionaries would always have it, without a breathing-space for humanity on the run to perfection. Mr. Bryan is for the destruction of anything that does not harmonize with his view of what should be. Destruction is the quickest way. Mr. Taft is for removing objectionable qualities and turning serviceable elements to the use of mankind. Mr. Bryan would destroy the trusts. It is the simplest and most expeditious way. Mr. Taft would compel them to cease from doing harm and set them to doing good. Mr. Taft would make haste slowly. Mr. Bryan has only contempt for that ancient summary of the results of all human experience."

The New York *Sun* (Ind.), while troubled over Mr. Taft's allegiance to Roosevelt, admits that "he's all right in spite of everything"; and it adds that "his speech, deplorable as it is, will not lose him a Republican vote." In the opinion of the Louisville *Post* (Ind.) Mr. Taft's address "will appeal especially to the independent voter." Many papers remark that he expresses himself as a judge rather than as an advocate, and a few complain of the resultant lack of sensationalism and "go." From all sides, however, come tributes to his "sanity" and "courage." According to the Detroit *News* (Ind.) he has written "the American platform" inasmuch as "he takes up the issues common to the parties and points the safe path of accomplishment rather than the uncertain path of experiment." It is a revelation of the character of the man as well as of his clearly defined opinions on public questions, says the Nashville *Banner* (Ind.). "He is a constructive statesman; not a theorist, as is Mr. Bryan," remarks the Providence *Journal* (Ind.). Mr. Taft's speech of acceptance, says the Newark *Evening News* (Ind.), "is better than the Republican platform because it is more sincere, more frank, and more reliable." His countrymen will do well to make him the next President of the United States, asserts the Boston *Herald* (Ind.), and the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.) commends the fact that his address "makes no appeal whatever to passion or prejudice." Yet it "leaves nothing untouched and nothing to the imagination," remarks the Chicago *Evening Post* (Ind.), while *The Record-Herald* (Ind.) of the same city finds it "not epigrammatic or afire with eloquence, but very persuasive."

In an independent Southern paper, the Baltimore *News*, we read:

"It is a great deal better for everybody to understand what we may expect in the event of Mr. Taft's election. The character of the man precludes any appeal to the mob or any play to the galleries, and to those who believe that business can thrive and flourish under laws which compel recognition of the rights of the many as

CONFIDENCE RESTORED.
The key that opened another period of prosperity.
—Thorndike in the Baltimore *American*.

RETURN OF CONFIDENCE.
—Bowers in the Indianapolis *News*.

TWO PHASES OF RETURNING PROSPERITY.

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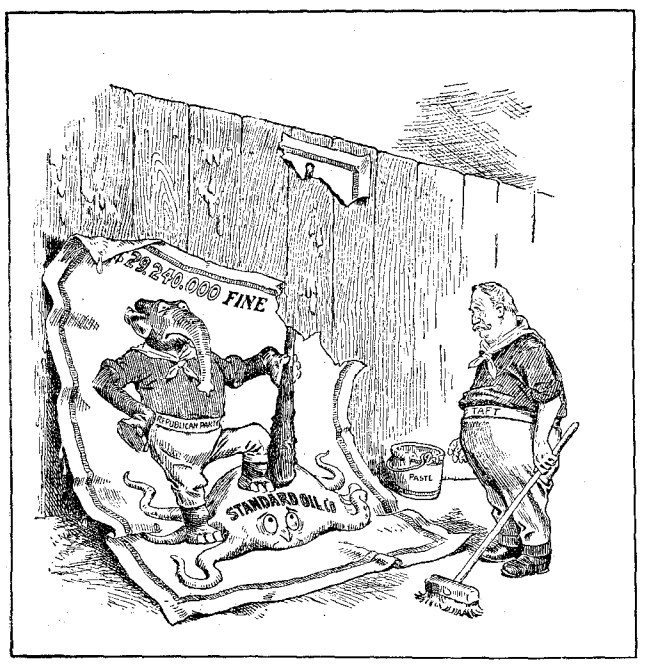

AN ADVERTISEMENT THAT WOULDN'T STICK.
—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

JUST AS EASY!
—George in the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*.

NOT PULLED OFF AS ADVERTISED.

well as the privileges of the few it is gratifying to see Mr. Taft stand firmly for the policy that it has been shown conclusively the country means ultimately to enforce."

Turning to the Republican press we find the note of gratulation almost monotonous. "We doubt whether a less apologetic speech was ever made by a candidate for the Presidency," remarks the Hartford *Courant* (Rep.), while the Baltimore *American* (Rep.) proclaims it "one of the ablest papers of its kind that has ever been prepared." "It will win votes," asserts the Brooklyn *Times* (Rep.), and this confidence is shared by the Minneapolis *Journal*, the Boston *Transcript*, the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, the St. Paul *Dispatch*, the Des Moines *Register and Leader*, the Chicago *Tribune*, the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle*, the Philadelphia *Press*, the Buffalo *News*, and the mass of the Republican press. The address "will give great comfort to the business men of the country and its workers in every condition of life," asserts the Brooklyn *Standard Union* (Rep.). On the other hand, the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) fears that the conservatism of his speech will cost votes among the radicals in the West and in the labor ranks. Yet the New York *Press* (Rep.) finds it "vibrant with the spirit of President Roosevelt," and *The Sun* of the same city allots to Mr. Taft "the great bulk of the intelligent labor vote" on the ground that "the natural inclination of labor is to vote for an honest man."

So far the Democratic criticism of Mr. Taft's speech has been mild and somewhat perfunctory in tone, the great length of the document possibly making it difficult to select a point of attack. *The Florida Times-Union*, of Jacksonville, dismisses it as the "weakest speech of acceptance ever made by a Presidential candidate," and the New York *World* complains that it contains no word on the subject of economy and retrenchment. The New York *Times* warns its readers that Mr. Taft carries a big stick, even tho he speaks softly; and it protests against our being regarded as "a nation of transgressors." "But after all," it adds, "it is a campaign, not of issues, but of men, and Mr. Taft is incomparably the better man of the two." To the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* the speech reveals "a man divided between two instincts, that of loyalty to his chieftain and that of anxiety to soothe the business interests which that chieftain has so thoroughly alarmed."

"Every statement is nicely parted in the middle," jeers the Philadelphia *Record*, while the Charleston *News and Courier* remarks that Mr. Taft's apology for the length of his speech "is not accepted." His declaration of allegiance to the Roosevelt policies, says the Nashville *American*, "will defeat him now before he starts," and the Macon *Telegraph* labels him a "me-too" candidate. The Charlotte *Observer*, however, admits that "those Roosevelt policies upon which he lays most emphasis are the best," while the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* thinks that he manages "to temper the Roosevelt wind to the shorn corporations" in a manner not calculated to drive them to the support of his antagonist.

THE NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE PARTY MAKES ITS BOW

AT Chicago last week the National Independence party made its first formal appearance on the political stage. The entrance of this new national party, according to Mr. Hearst's *Evening Journal*, one of its official organs, emphasizes the discovery on the part of many Republicans that "the Republicanism of Root, Rockefeller, and reversals of judicial decisions has as much to do with Lincoln as the oldest walrus on an iceberg has to do with intensive farming in Southern New Jersey," and the equally startling discovery on the part of numerous Democrats that "the present Democracy has about as much to do with Jefferson as a ring-tailed lemur has to do with differential calculus." The new party, predicts the New York *Globe* (Rep.), will receive attention mainly for its potentialities as a diverter of votes from the Democrats; and the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) and the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) are glad to take the same view of the matter. "Here is a defiant challenge from a stubborn and alert foe whose every recruit must come from the Bryan ranks," remarks the Democratic but anti-Bryan New York *Times*.

While the press generally agree that the Independence party can not hope to be anything more than an "inconsequential side-show" so far as actual victory in the present campaign is concerned, many papers admit that it may have a decided influence in determining the final outcome of the elections in pivotal States. "No one expects the vote cast by the League to run into huge figures," says the New York *World* (Dem.), which nevertheless goes on to say:

"But a party that last year polled for its candidate for Governor

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in Massachusetts 75,000 votes, leading the Democratic ticket by 5,000 and winning second place; a party that has grown from the Municipal Ownership League that in 1905 polled 225,000 votes for Mayor of New York—a very close second indeed to Mr. McClellan — is well worth watching. . . . . .

"If dissatisfaction is especially insistent in great industrial States where the League is most thoroughly organized, some of which States have in the past been reckoned pivotal and decisive, then the active campaign of the League, with that of the older small parties which will profit in their several measures by the same discontent, may alter the balance of power, change the political map of the country, and make history for years to come."

THOMAS S. HISGEN, INDEPENDENCE PARTY CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT.

The New York *American* says of him: "Hisgen represents the fight of the American people at this hour, for his business career has been one long combat with tyrannical trust power and with the greatest of the trusts. He has fought Rockefeller and his trust in Massachusetts, and he has made his fight successfully."

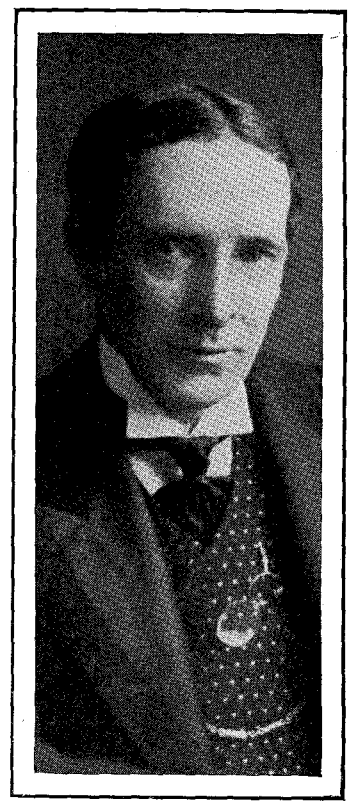
Likewise the Baltimore *News* (Ind.) figures that 50,000 votes in New York, 30,000 in Illinois, and half as many in California—the three States where Mr. Hearst's party is likely to prove most formidable—will go a long way toward deciding the result of the election. The New York *Post* (Ind.), Washington *Star* (Ind.), and Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.) also admit that the Independence party may exert a decided influence in the pivotal States. "A few thousand votes drawn from the Democrats in Indiana would put Democratic success there wholly out of the question," remarks *The Star*, and *The Inquirer* adds that if the League shall "cut any figure" at all in New York it will make Bryan's success in the Empire State impossible.

Another and less immediate phase of the situation is emphasized by the Nashville *American* (Dem.), which remarks:

"It may be possible ultimately to organize a radical party that both of the old parties will combine against, or that will succeed by combining the full radical strength against conservatives divided into Republicans and Democrats. . . . Mr. Hearst may be trying to erect a new radical party on the ruins of the Democratic party after the manner that the Republican party rose out of the old Whig organization. If the Independence League should make a respectable showing in the present campaign and the Democrats should suffer another crushing defeat, Mr. Hearst would be in position to push the idea of radical primacy in 1912."

The platform upon which the Independence League has made its stand repeats many of the demands of the Republican and Democratic platforms, but makes a declaration against both of the old parties. In the words of Mr. Hearst's speech as temporary chairman of the convention, it aims "to be intelligently and courageously constructive, not merely obstructive like the Republican party or destructive like the Democratic party."

"The platform is essentially a 'twilight zone,' a strange jumble of State and national issues," says the Brooklyn *Times* (Rep.), and the New York *World* (Dem.) is of the opinion that while "some of the planks are harmless and a few good, the ridiculous platform contains other planks which are distinctly destructive to representative government and vicious in the extreme." On the other hand, the Hartford *Times* (Dem.) believes that this latest declaration from Chicago "is of a kind that will appeal more directly and more strongly to a very large class" than either of the other platforms. The more important demands of the new platform are thus cataloged in the New York *American*:



JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, INDEPENDENCE PARTY CANDIDATE FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

Mr. Graves is a prominent Southern newspaper man and is now employed by Mr. Hearst on his New-York paper.

"The revision of the tariff, not by its friends, but by the friends of the people.

"The enactment of laws to prevent the evils of overcapitalization and to make stock-watering impossible.

"A navy large enough to protect both coasts.

"The establishment of a National Department of Health.

"Government inspection of railroads, and stringent laws governing employers' liability in case of accidents to employees.

"The extension of the parcels post.

"The popular election of United States Senators.

"The popular election of all judges, both Federal and State.

"Honest election and primary laws.

"The initiative and referendum.

"The right of recall of office-holders.

"Government ownership of telegraph companies.

"Postal savings-banks—the deposits to be loaned to the people on good and sufficient security.

"A satisfactory system of good roads.

"No injunctions to be issued without previous trial on merits, and all contempt-of-court cases to be tried by a jury.

"The prohibition of child labor.

"The suppression of bucket-shops and fictitious dealings in farm products.

LET ME CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO JUST A FEW OF THE ATTRACTIONS ETC · ETC ·
KATZENJAMMER KIDS
HAPPY HOOLIGAN
PARK ENTRANCE
BRYAN SHOW
DEMOCRATIC VOTER
HEARST SIDE SHOW

DETRACTING FROM THE BIG SHOW.
—Brinkerhoff in the Cleveland *Leader*.

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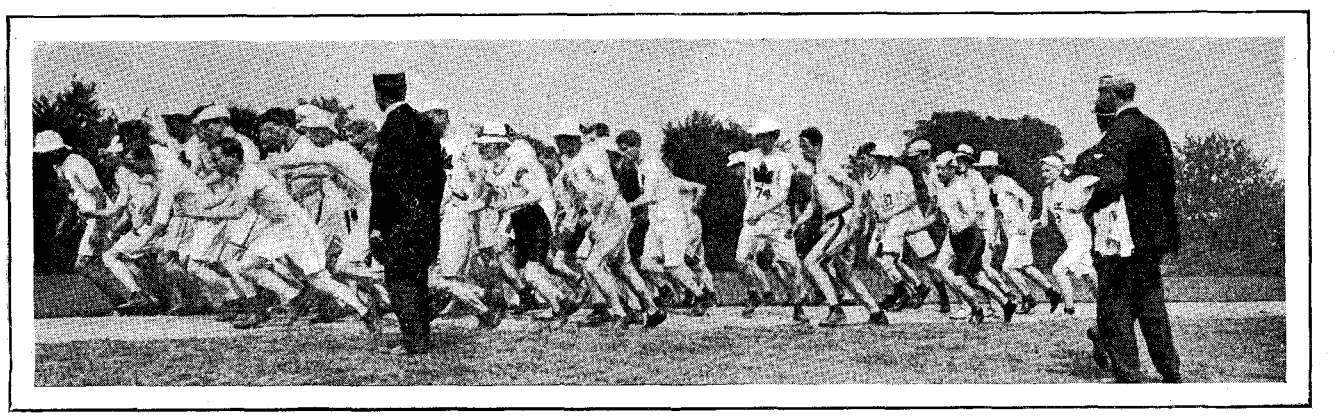


THE START OF THE MARATHON FROM THE GROUNDS OF WINDSOR CASTLE.

Dorando, the Italian runner, who was the first man to reach the Stadium, but who collapsed before reaching the tape, is the fourth runner from the rear, in dark running-trousers.

"The exclusion of immigration of Asiatic laborers into the United States."

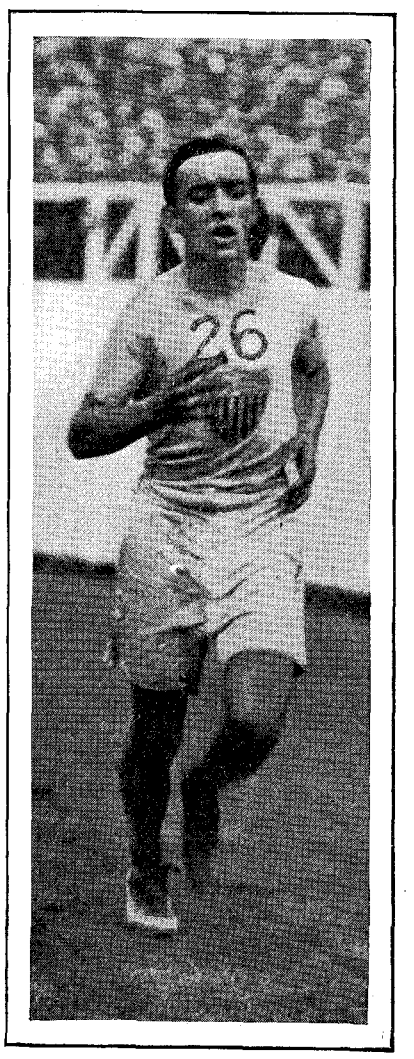
Mr. Bryan, after emphasizing the fact that a number of the declarations of Mr. Hearst's party are identical with or substantially similar to the planks of the Democratic platform, comments in part as follows:

"The question that must confront each member of the Independence party is this: Will he assist in the defeat of the Democratic party, which stands for so much that he favors, merely because he can not get all that he would like? Either the Democratic party or the Republican party will win, and the voter who, preferring the Democratic platform to the Republican platform, joins with the Independence party merely assists the Republican party, and thus defeats several of the reforms in which he is interested."

SOME ASPECTS OF THE OLYMPIC GAMES

NOTWITHSTANDING the fact that American athletes succeeded in carrying away the premier honors in the track and field events at the Olympic games recently completed in London, the American press continue to voice their dissatisfaction over certain regrettable features of the contest. Among these were the attitude of hostility which many of the British track officials are said to have maintained toward the contestants from the United States; the refusal of an American athlete to dip the Stars and Stripes in salute when marching past the royal box; and the insistence of the officials in charge that the contests should be carried out according to the insular traditions of the London athletic clubs. Not a few editorial writers are of the opinion that the consequent bickerings and squabbles have so marred the purpose and ends of the athletic revival, namely, the promotion of international friendship and the spirit of amicable rivalry among the world's athletes, as to bring into question their further usefulness. "The modern Olympic games have had a life of twelve years, but they do not seem to have benefited athletic youth or lifted athletics to a higher plane, and they seem to engender discord instead of cordiality," is the comment of the Chicago *Tribune*. "The bitterness aroused will last for years unless allayed by some striking act of importance," remarks the Washington *Star*. And the Savannah *News* believes it is safe to say that there isn't an international team but has left London more or less disgruntled. The Washington *Post* also, viewing the international aspects of the games, expresses the belief that it is very possible for the Olympic games to cause "contention and trouble and bad feeling between nationalities that a generation of diplomacy and treaty-making could not wipe out." The Chicago *Record-Herald*, however, taking a more optimistic outlook, holds that the "petering out of the modern Olympiads would be a melancholy commentary on contemporary ideals and sentiment."

The New York *Times* and the New York *Tribune*, altho acknowledging that there seems to be some ground for discontent, are not willing to stamp the general results of the games with failure. *The Tribune* is not convinced that all of the ill-feeling and the quick comments have been justified, and *The Times* augurs that time will soften the asperities caused by the conflict of judgment and that the Olympic games of 1908 will always be pleasantly remembered. To quote *The Tribune* in part:



THE AMERICAN WINNER OF THE MARATHON.

J. G. Hayes approaching the tape at the end of his twenty-six-mile run.

"Whatever untoward incidents may have occurred or passions may have arisen in the fierce heat of conflict, it is to be hoped and expected that the American champions will be approved as being equally generous in triumph and unrepining in defeat, and that the net outcome of these contests will be an increase of international respect and good-fellowship more lasting and more precious than all the exultation over the winning of the games."

The Philadelphia *Press* adds that after the recent record made in London "the Olympic games of 1912 will have an importance never known before."

The less prominent influences and tendencies of the Olympiad have also received some interesting discussion from the American newspapers. The New York *Sun* grows especially indignant over the charge that the internationalization of sports is in the direction of professionalism in that it is making a business of pleasure. To quote:

"It must be granted that the strenuous battle waged at Shepherd's Bush could hardly have been associated with the idea of 'pleasure'

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in any mild, dilettante sense; but does that prove a depreciatory influence in the circumstances of the case? The Olympic games are surely not intended merely for mild pleasure or health. Considering the gigantic proportions they have now attained they would be a preposterous waste of time and money if they had no more serious object. Are they not supposed to be advancing the great cause of universal comity and peace by providing, for one thing, a safe vent in the international sphere for those combative instincts which still unfortunately exist? If so, how can they be condemned if they do 'tend to make a business of pleasure'?"

The New York *Press* glories in the fact that Sheridan the American threw the discus, "Greek style," thirty feet farther than the best records of the ancient Greeks, thus again illustrating the physical superiority of the modern athlete. The New York *Mail*, viewing the games through a mosaic glass, half-mythological and half-historical, says:

"It is a romance of significance that in the newer Olympiads athletes should compete from lands known to the Greeks only in legend, if known at all, from lands lying beyond the ocean stream, beyond Thule, beyond the country of the pigmies, beyond the region of the gold-guarding griffins, beyond 'the baths of all the Western stars,' beyond the reach of fable. The Hyperboreans were at the Shepherd's Bush stadium in London; they are Finns. The Scythians had one representative, a Turk. We Americans were there as delegates from the lost Atlantis, and for good measure there was Australia, of which neither Hesiod nor Herodotus nor Polydorus dreamed at all."

FREIGHT RATES UP OR WAGES DOWN?

THE general advance in freight rates by the railroads of the East and Middle West, which has been hanging fire since last winter's panic caused a slump in railroad receipts, is again being agitated in railroad circles. The railroads are now declaring that they face the unwelcome dilemma of being forced either to raise freight rates or lower railway employees' wages, to secure funds to cover the cost of necessary improvements and to supply the needed facilities for moving the predicted bumper crops this fall. The manufacturers and shippers with a hand on the fluttering but encouraging pulse of industrial activity, and a fear that liberal bleeding is not the best remedy for the patient, are meeting these arguments with organized protests and political threats.

The New York Central has already announced its intention to raise rates before the middle of August, and the Erie, the Baltimore & Ohio, and the Delaware & Hudson have taken a prominent part in the movement to send freight charges higher. The Reading, the Lackawanna, and the Lehigh Valley are opposed to making any increase at this time.

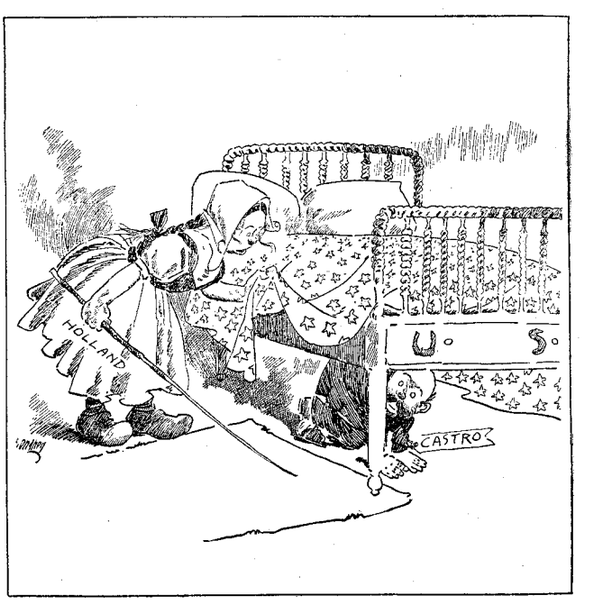
In their efforts to justify rate increase, the railroads are quoting tables comparing the rates charged ten years ago with those of the present day. The New York *Press*, while admitting that these tables on their face "seem to support the argument in favor of increased charges due to higher price of labor and materials," retorts that while nominally there has been but a small increase in freight rates there has in reality been a decided rise in many cases due to the elimination of the rebate system. We read:

"Ten years ago the printed railroad tariff was observed only in rare cases, and then only for small shippers. Nearly everybody got a cash rebate from the published rate. Consequently the net returns were much lower than the published tariffs indicated. Nowadays there are no direct rebates to shippers on the published rates. Therefore it is dishonest for the railroad managers to use the schedules of ten years ago for the purpose of comparison without the important explanation that the charges were actually much lower in almost every item of freight than the printed tariffs then showed, while this is not the case to-day.

"In many other ways the revenues of the railroads have been increased. . . . By taking articles out of a class of frieght for which the charge is low, and putting them into a class for which a high rate is charged, the carriers accomplish just as much as if the tariff for a whole class of freight were boosted."

Another phase of the situation, which adds plausibility to the railroads' side of the controversy, is the statement issued by Martin A. Knapp, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, in which he makes it plain that he will not oppose reasonable increases in rates for certain kinds of goods. He would not sanction a rate advance on any of the necessities of life, such as foodstuffs and fuel, but he argues that the cost of transporting certain other goods might be increased without injury to any one. This attitude of Mr. Knapp's derives added interest from a later statement issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and said to have been instigated by the President, declaring that if a general increase is ordered by the railroads, a thorough and searching investigation will be undertaken by the Government. *The Railway*

UNCLE SAM—"If she only spanks him. Wow!"
—McCord in the Newark *Evening News*.



HE'LL GET HIS.
—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*.

HOLLAND AS A DISCIPLINARIAN.

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"NEVER TOUCHED ME!"
—Williams in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*.

A LITTLE AWKWARD AT FIRST.
—Rogers in the New York *Herald*.

SHACKLED.

World, eliminating all other considerations, believes that the controversy has narrowed down to a clear question of higher rates or lower wages. It unravels its view of the situation thus:

"An advance in railway rates is advocated and supported because opposed to it stands the alternative of a reduction in the wages of railway labor, to be followed in all reasonable probability by a general cut in wages in all other occupations. So much is generally admitted. Railway revenues have been so seriously reduced that either gross earnings must be increased or operating expenses must decline. The only way to increase gross earnings under existing conditions is to raise rates, and the only way to decrease operating expenses is to reduce wages.

"The question before the United States which, in our opinion, far transcends in importance any issues of the Presidential campaign, is a choice between these alternatives. Shall the railroads be allowed to raise their rates or shall they be forced to reduce their wages?"

"Partizans of the shipping interests are vehemently urging the second alternative," this same paper adds, continuing:

"Suppose their advice is taken, and that railway wages are reduced. The first effect, as Vice-President Brown, of the New York Central, has so ably shown, will be, probably, to precipitate a conflict between the members of railway-unions and their employers. . . . . .

"We are not so far from the depression which followed the panic of 1893 that we have forgotten the important part which the great strikes of that period played in prolonging hard times."

"On the other hand," *The Railway World* proceeds, taking up the second horn of the dilemma, "if the sound sense of the country prevails, and a moderate advance in freight rates is allowed, railway earnings will advance, and the price of railway securities will follow them upward." To quote further:

"These advances in securities will furnish the basis for the financing of railway extensions and improvements; it will furnish the funds for Mr. James J. Hill's estimated expenditure of $1,000,000,000 a year. The expenditure of this money will stimulate the demand for every material which enters into railway construction, and will stimulate activity first in the iron and steel and coal-mining industries, and second in those branches of industry which depend directly or indirectly upon retail trade. A renewal of railway buying such as will naturally follow an improvement in railway earnings is the only available means for quickly converting depression into prosperity."

The Louisville *Post* looks with suspicion upon *The Railway World's* and Mr. Hill's theory of economics. "That the farmer must submit to an increase in the rate on grain, the lumberman on lumber, the laborer on his supplies, in order that they may benefit by the railroads' expenditures," *The Post* stamps as economy according to the "new dispensation."

THE AMERICAN FARMER FEEDING THE WORLD

AMERICA is in the supremely comfortable position of being the world's great food-basket, declares W. M. Hayes in the current number of *The World's Work*. "To the world's international trade," he continues, "this country contributes one-fifth of the wheat, one-fourth of the hops, one-third of the corn, two-fifths of the meat, nearly one-half of the oil-cake and oil-cake meal, almost one-half of the leaf tobacco, two-thirds of the cotton, and four-fifths of the cottonseed-oil."

The great bulk of our cotton, the writer tells us, goes to the United Kingdom, Germany, and France, with lesser quantities to Italy and Spain. Most of our grain and animal products exported are taken by the United Kingdom, Germany, the Netherlands, and Belgium. On the other hand, our live-stock exports are more widely distributed. To quote:

"Some go across the Pacific Ocean to Asiatic Russia, some to British South Africa, and some to the countries nearest us on the south. Competition from the Argentine, South African, Australian, and New-Zealand surplus confines most of our meat shipments to the North-Atlantic steamship lines leading to Northern Europe. It is of interest to note that Cuba takes $8,500,000 worth of our animal products, mostly in the form of bacon, hams, salted or pickled pork, fresh beef, and lard, that it may the more exclusively devote its energy to the production of sugar, tobacco, and other crops suited to its climate and soil."

The average annual farm value of the products of American farms for the last five years up to 1907 inclusive, according to this writer, amounts to $6,537,000,000; the value of our agricultural exports, $931,000,000; and the value of our agricultural imports is $530,000,000, thus leaving an excess of exports over imports of $401,000,000.

Nothwithstanding this tremendous bank-roll of the farmer, however, Mr. Hays finds Uncle Sam, in a degree, a wasteful farmer. We read further:

"The grains and oil-cake he exports carry with them nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash, worth, at current prices for these fertilizer ingredients, tens of millions of dollars. Two-thirds of

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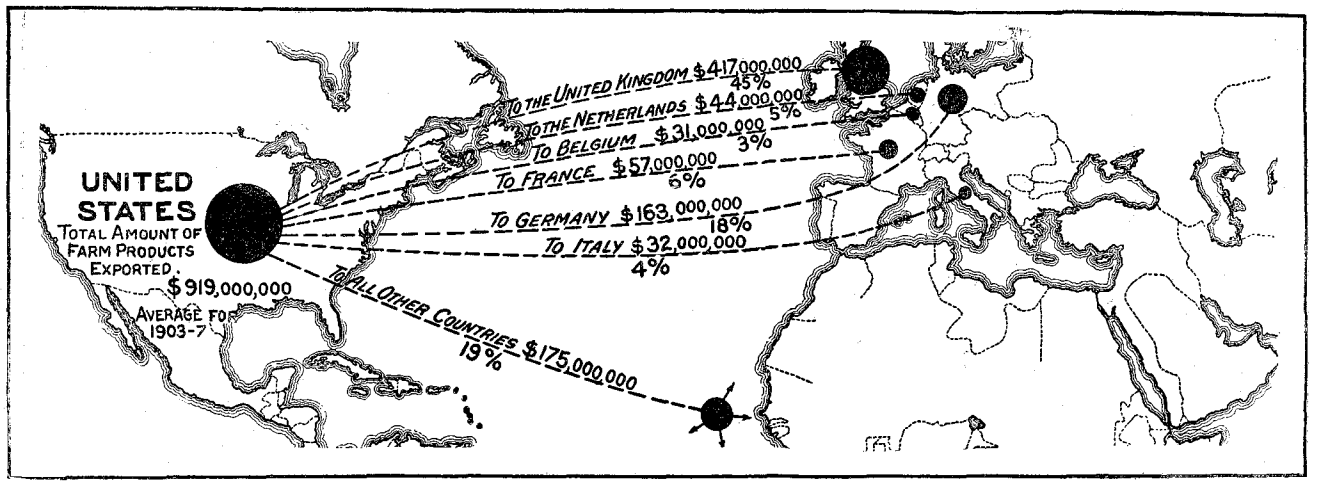
UNITED STATES
TOTAL AMOUNT OF FARM PRODUCTS EXPORTED
$919,000,000
AVERAGE FOR 1903-7
TO THE UNITED KINGDOM $417,000,000 45%
TO THE NETHERLANDS $44,000,000 5%
TO BELGIUM $31,000,000 3%
TO FRANCE $57,000,000 6%
TO GERMANY $163,000,000 18%
TO ITALY $32,000,000 4%
TO ALL OTHER COUNTRIES $175,000,000 19%

F. om "World's Work."

THE FOREIGN COUNTRIES WHICH OUR FARMERS HELP TO FEED AND CLOTHE.

these chemical substances are carried abroad in oil-cake, corn, and other coarse grains which bring us not many more millions than the market value of the fertilizers they contain, and are mainly used in the production abroad of dairy, meat, and beverage products to be sold in part in competition with America, and to make richer manure with which to increase the yields of forage, grain, and garden crops in foreign countries. Of the exportation of the coarse grains we can not feel proud."

MR. BRYAN'S CAMPAIGN MANAGERS

THE selection of Norman E. Mack, of Buffalo, as chairman of the National Committee, says Mr. Bryan, "is a recognition of the Eastern Democracy and an announcement that we intend to fight for New York." At the same time the prominence of Oklahoma in Democratic affairs this year is maintained by the allotment of the treasurership to Governor Haskell. "Mr. Mack is probably closer to Mr. Bryan than any other Eastern leader," says the Jacksonville *Florida Times-Union* (Dem.). His appointment is hailed by the Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.) as "a guaranty of the sincerity of Democracy's fight for the people against the monopolists"; and the same paper adds: "The fiasco of the Parker campaign was largely due to the fatuity of the candidate in permitting corporation agents like Taggart, Sheehan, and their like to run the Democratic campaign." The Charleston *News and Courier* (Dem.) admits that the new chairman "is a vast improvement on Tom Taggart, of Indiana," and it adds the optimistic remark that "with all the wrinkles smoothed out and Conners and Murphy working sincerely for the success of the ticket, there appears to be no reason why New York should not be carried by Mr. Bryan." Frank H. Hitchcock, the Republican chairman, is reported to have assured Bryan that he was "much more fortunate than Mr. Taft" in his selection of a campaign manager. Mr. Mack—who is the proprietor and editor of the Buffalo *Times*—is described by the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* (Rep.) as "a hustler in politics as well as in business." Says the Hartford *Times*, an anti-Bryan Democratic paper:

MORMAN E. MACK.

As chairman of the Democratic National Committee he will have charge of Mr. Bryan's campaign.

"The Democrat-Populist of the Kansas-Nebraska-Oklahoma stripe gets satisfaction in dealing out vocal damnation to the Eastern Democracy, and to New-Yorkers in particular, twenty-nine days in every month, but is ready to spend the other one or two days in surreptitious efforts to connect with the Eastern brothers' bank account. With Mr. Hearst's League against him Mr. Bryan knows that he has no reason to expect to carry New York, but he knows that New-York money, and a lot of it, will be essential to run his campaign, and Mr. Mack is evidently in his opinion to undertake the collection of it."

The Toledo *Blade* (Rep.) sees in Mr. Mack "a strong, clean man, and one thoroughly acquainted with political conditions." Very generally the press quote an interview with him which was published in 1905, and which seems to throw an interesting light on his attitude toward campaign funds. His words as quoted were as follows:

"The Democrats of the country might as well understand clearly that they can never win by the use of boodle. I intend to speak frankly. Take my county, Erie, for instance. In 1900 we had a fund of about $4,700 in that county. We lost it by about 4,800 votes. Last year we had a fund of more than $50,000. We lost the county by more than 13,000 votes. Now, in 1896 it is a well-known fact that there was not a county in the Union in which we had money enough to buy the necessary postage-stamps, and yet we came within 601,-854 votes of electing a President. Last year (1904) we had plenty of money. I don't believe that the public should be misled, and I will speak plainly. Last year we had all the money we could use in this or any other State. Yet we lost the election by 2,542,062, a defeat in spite of our abundance of money more than four times as great as in 1896, when we were so hard up for funds."

HASKELL, OF OKLAHOMA,

Who is treasurer of the Democratic National Committee.

A man who can conduct a campaign without money is an asset to any party, remarks *The Blade*. At the same time it is noted that the treasurer has been appointed from a State where the bank deposits are insured.

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OLD-AGE PENSIONS IN ENGLAND

THE late Premier Campbell-Bannerman promised a reform of the House of Lords, whom the Lower House were beginning to look upon as obstructionists, especially after the rejection of the Government Education Bill. The Lords may not have been influenced by any fears of molestation when they recently passed with singular promptness the Old-Age Pensions Bill which the Commons had voted on favorably with only twelve dissentient voices at the last reading. Yet there was opposition to this measure, the most revolutionary, we are told, which has ever been carried by a British legislature. The law now practically provides an income for some half a million people above the age of seventy. During the debates in the House of Commons it met with opposition as being merely an extension of the outdoor relief provided for by the existing Poor Law. Others claimed that it was inconsistent and inadequate. For instance, as *The Tablet* (London) declares:

"A man with £739 invested in Consols would receive a pension of 5s. a week, while a man with nothing invested would also get a pension of 5s. A man with £831 similarly invested would get 4s. a week, with £915 invested 3s. a week, with £1,016 invested 2s. a week. A man and his wife living together who had £1,478 invested in Consols would each receive 5s. a week; with £2,217 invested they would receive 2s. a week each."

The British Weekly (London), however, which largely represents those likely to benefit by the new law, greets it with grateful applause and observes:

"It was frankly admitted on all hands that there will be difficulties in the administration of the pensions. We are out upon a new road, and do not know what we may have to face. But experience, and it may be costly experience, is the only teacher in such a case. For our part, we strongly approve of the measure. We hail it as a great step toward justice, and we believe that when it comes into action the Government will find that the people are by no means without a sense of gratitude. The wiser Tories clearly recognize that an alternative measure, based on contributions, is impossible. . . . It is too late for that. The people are roused and percipient. They do not mean to pay; they mean that the rich shall pay."

The principal objection raised in the House of Lords was founded on the inadequacy of the revenue to provide such pensions and at the same time guarantee the naval and military defense of the country. Thus Lord Cromer, ex-proconsul of Egypt, remarked during the debate in the House of Lords that "a great European war was impending" and might come at any time, sooner or later during the next few years. Now, he added, was no time for pensioning the aged at the expense of the Army and Navy.

Taking up the challenge implied in these statements Mr. L. G. Chiozza Money, M.P., has shown in *The Daily News* (London) that at present, after paying the interest on the national debt, and satisfying all other claims of the budget the British Exchequer has still a very large annual balance. He thus exposes what he calls "prevalent illusion about national expenditure":

"Of the £100,000,000 of real national expenditure, in round figures, the Army takes £30,000,000, the Navy takes £30,000,000, and elementary education takes £15,000,000; together £75,000,000, or three-fourths of the whole. These three items mean that the nation either itself employs men, or causes by contracts men to be employed, in connection with armaments and schools. I do not need in this article to give all the details of the balance of £25,000,000. Suffice it to say that it covers a great variety of national expenditures, from the maintenance of the royal family to the first instalments of old-age pensions, from the Customs Office to the charwomen at the Board of Trade. Nearly the whole of it is real national expenditure, with an important reservation. The £1,200,000 for pensions is not national expenditure at all, but merely a transfer of money from certain persons to certain other persons. Money is taken from A, a taxpayer, and handed to B, an aged poor person. The nation, just as when it raises and pays debt interest, has not 'spent' anything. It has merely taken from A and given to B the means to buy bread. Trade is unaffected, save in so far as a well-to-do person has a little less to spend on luxuries, while an indigent person has a little more to spend on necessaries. The nature of trade is affected for the better, while its volume remains unaltered."

Of the ratio of national expenditure to income he remarks:

"The national expenditure, then, being only about £100,000,000, let us compare it with the national income, for how absurd it is to make a charge of extravagance without bringing into view the income of the alleged extravagant.

"Let us apply the test. The national income is certainly not less than £1,750,000,000. In view of the remarkable revelations as to income made by Mr. Asquith in his Budget speech this year, I do not hesitate to declare my own opinion that the national income is nearer £1,900,000,000 than £1,750,000,000. The gross income of the income-tax classes alone was last declared at £980,000,000.

"What shall we call a modest contribution by the public to really 'national' expenditure? Shall we say a tithe of income? Then a tithe in our case is probably £190,000,000. And our actual 'national' expenditure, as I have shown, is only £100,000,000. *In short, our national expenditure, so far from increasing 'out of all bounds,' is but about 5 per cent. of all our national income.*"

ENGLISH ADMIRATION FOR AMERICAN ATHLETES

THE superiority of American over English athleticism has been recently proved by the results of the Olympic Games in London. Nor are the English press slow to recognize and acknowledge this superiority. They point to the victories of their transatlantic cousins as examples to the strong and swift men of England. They emphasize the careful and scientific training which the victors have undergone, and they think that English athletes have been too cocksure and too remiss in their preparation for the now memorable struggle. Thus the London *Times* remarks:

"In spite of our own long start in athleticism we have lagged behind in these games, no doubt partly from our national habit of thinking that everything will come right on the day; and we may take example from the Americans of the value of hard and scientific training."

In a tone of lamentation *The Daily Mail* (London) thinks

"that foreign representatives will go to their homes with the news that the British race is showing signs of deterioration, and the foreign press will no doubt draw the conclusion that we are decadent alike in sporting instinct and in physical endowments."

"We congratulate the United States on her complete and conclusive victory in the Marathon race," declares the London *Daily News*. "It left England entirely out of the reckoning." "The American athletes," observes *The Daily Chronicle* (London), "won most of the honors of this eventful race, which may fitly be called the American Marathon. Every American has the fullest right to be proud of the result." The London *Times* in a second editorial refers to the collapse of Dorando, the Italian runner, and thinks that he

"by his gallant struggle proved again that Italy is able to breed men of pluck and endurance. At the same time Englishmen will rejoice in the victory of an American and in the splendid display made by the representatives of the United States.

"In the race the American contingent had it nearly all their own way. Undoubtedly we must revise our estimate of English and American athletes' comparative worth."

The Daily Telegraph (London) is the only paper which thinks that Dorando was dished out of the prize by the officious interference and assistance of his friends, but allows that the decision of the umpires must be accepted, and declares: "Nobody can contest the judges' verdict, yet never was there harder luck."

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THE REVOLT OF "YOUNG TURKEY"

ABDUL HAMID, long known through Christendom as Abdul the Damned, has followed the example of the Czar of Russia and the Shah of Persia. He has become a constitutional monarch. So far he has been nothing but the Commander of the Faithful and has been responsible for the massacre of at least a hundred thousand people who were not included in his faithful, for they were Christians. The revolt of his troops, the rise of the "Young-Turkey" party, has forced him to capitulate. He has granted a constitution to European Turkey, and his well-known tendency to assassination will hereafter be curbed by responsible ministers and a parliament representative of his people.

By courtesy of "The Woman's Home Companion."

ABDUL HAMID.

In the drawing of this, the only portrait ever made of the Sultan of Turkey, Mr. Davenport risked his own personal liberty and that of his companions. Altho watched by spies who repeatedly searched his baggage for the precious sketch, he finally succeeded in smuggling it out of the country in a bale of hay.

There are said by the European press to be several factors in the movement which led to the revolt of the Turkish Army, and the pressure which forced Abdul Hamid's subscription to a document giving to his subjects a constitution which he hated. The first element in the revolution, for such it must be called, is the activity of the "Young Turks," of which the London *Daily News* writes:

"Every one who has traveled in the East has met 'Young Turks,' educated and liberal men, who understood the reasons for the decay of their country. Hitherto they have talked, and written, and suffered. But they have rarely acted. At length the moment of action has come. Some of these young officers are ready to risk life and fortune. Some of their men will follow them. We may be far as yet from actual revolution. But the time of fermentation has begun."

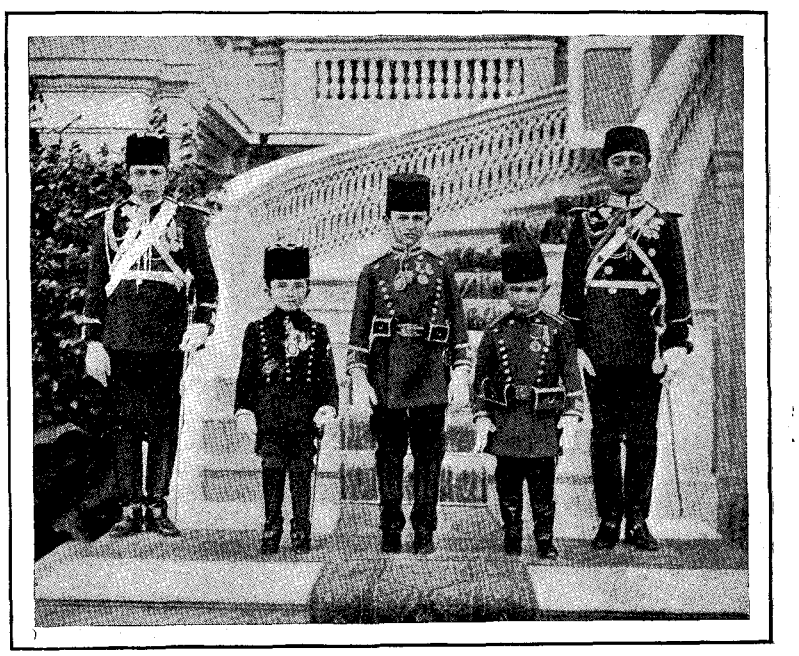
Undoubtedly "the time of fermentation" will go on in Turkey, we are told, until events show whether the Sultan will leave his parliament to conduct the business of the nation, or bombard them into silence, or dissolve them by a peremptory ukase.

Of course the "Young Turks" belong in many instances to the Army and are officers who head the revolt against autocratic tyranny. Thus the Manchester *Guardian* observes:

"Many of the officers in the Macedonian Army have been educated in Europe, and are for that reason objects of distrust to the Central Government, which subjects them to a degrading system of espionage, and condemns zealous soldiers anxious for distinction to irksome inaction. Among these men the Young-Turkish movement has found excellent material for its propaganda. As long ago as 1904 there was a Young Turkish party among the officers, and, as we mentioned yesterday, a proposal was then made and decisively rejected to join hands with the Bulgarian Revolutionary organization. The wholesale arrests of popular officers for political reasons that followed the recent Commission seem to have determined them to appeal to force. Before Niazi Bey left Resna he placarded the town with bills stating that he was in full sympathy with the movement of the Young Turkish party. Similar appeals have been posted in Uskub, Monastir, and Salonika, and the discontent was so wide-spread that the Porte at one time actually thought of recalling all the officers in the Macedonian Army, to be sure of removing the culprits."

But the disturbance has been attributed to other causes. The *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) thinks that the Anglo-Russian agreement encouraged the Turkish liberals to indulge in this outbreak against the Sultan whose power it seemed to threaten. The *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) attributes the whole business to English intrigues, while the Constantinople correspondent of the *Neue Zeit* (Berlin) declares that Germany is trying to come to a military agreement with Turkey and is stirring up disaffection in the Army in the hope of being called upon to train and discipline the troops and thus balk the alleged designs of England. The French papers laugh at the idea that England has had anything to do with the crisis through which Turkey is passing. The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) is exceptional in charging the revolution to English machinations. In answer to this the *Figaro* (Paris) remarks that the "Young Turks" are solely responsible. Of the idea of English intrigues as maintained by the *Débats* the *Figaro* remarks:

"To entertain this notion would be to give too much honor to England. If no liberal idea, no effort toward progress and



SOME OF THE SULTAN OF TURKEY'S YOUNGER SONS.

Abdul Hamid has a large family, the eldest having been born in 1870, while the youngest is quite a little boy. They are not all by the same mother, and it would need considerable ingenuity to catalog them all.

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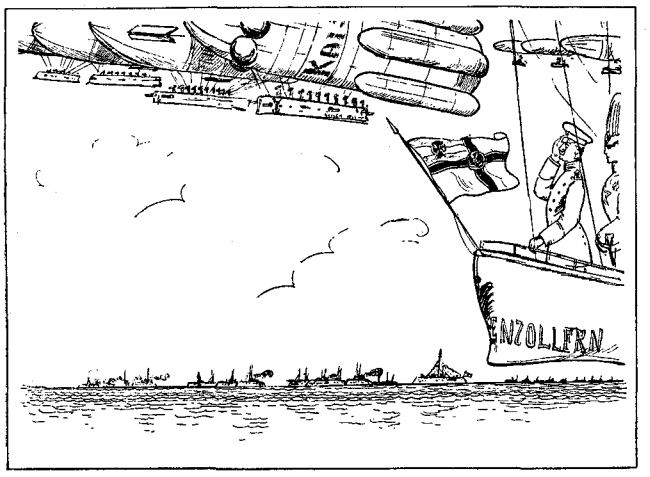
civilization, could spring from anything but seed planted by England, all we can say is that we ought to take off our hats to the only great people in the world; and as to other nations, the less they say about it the better."

GERMANY AS RULER OF THE AIR

SOME years ago the Emperor William II. propounded to his people the axiom "Our future is on the sea." Since that time the dockyards of Germany have been kept busy, but their products have not outstript either in number, weight, or armament the ships of other nations. The Navy League did much to create enthusiasm throughout all Germany in favor of an increased fleet, but the Navy League has recently fallen upon evil days and has been torn by dissensions. German statesmen and military men are therefore turning their attention to another element, the air, as the field of military or naval operations. The warring legions which Josephus describes as crowding the sky over doomed Jerusalem are to become realities. We learn from the press that in Berlin an Aerial Navy League has been formed, which has undertaken the organization of a fleet of dirigible balloons armed and equipped like sea-sailing vessels. Germany has, moreover, through Messrs. Krupp, of Essen, bought of its inventor, Colonel Unge, a Swede, all rights to a new aerial torpedo to be fired from ships, dirigibles, or fortresses. According to the London *Standard's* correspondent:



THE KAISER'S DREAM.

—*Fischietto* (Turin)

"Colonel Unge's torpedo can be fired without producing any recoil, hence the torpedo tube is light, and easy to move quickly from place to place. The air torpedo tube is conveyed on a motor-car, and can be speedily unmounted and fired without any elaborate preparations; much more rapidly than field artillery can be brought into position for firing.

"The air torpedo can be used in every kind of warfare, and can be fired without the least noise."

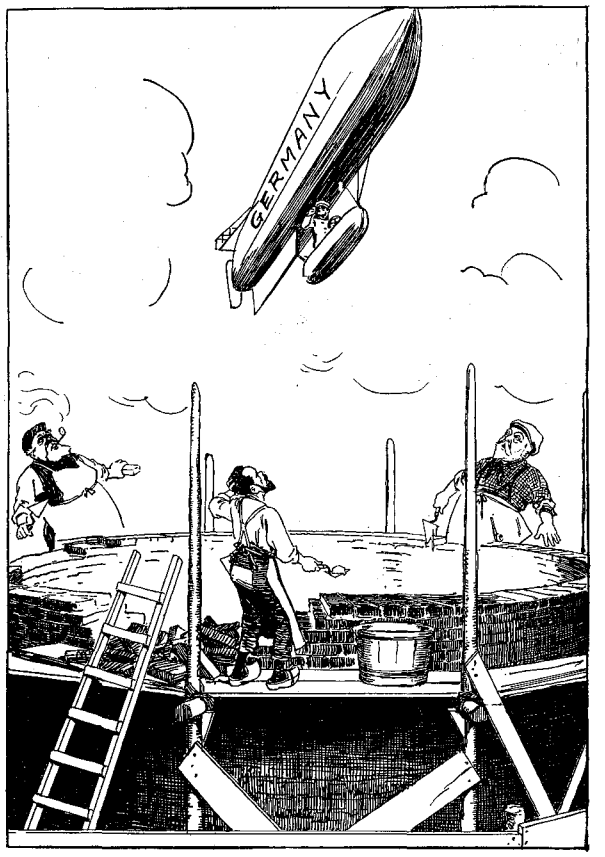
According to *The Evening Standard and St. James's Gazette* (London), "military experts declare that the air torpedo is a truly epoch-making invention, which adds one more horror to modern warfare."

Referring to Germany's dream of aerial predominance the *Koelnische Zeitung*, which speaks officially, reminds its readers how England refused to entertain the idea of a channel tunnel connecting London by rail with Paris, for fear of unexpected invasion. This journal adds that England's navy prevents the possibility of an invasion by sea. But, it has been asked, what can prevent the sky of the British Isles from being overspread by an aerial fleet? The Cologne journal quoted thinks that Germany would not have much advantage over England even by means of a fleet of much improved dirigibles. Thus we read:

"The possibility of controlling an aerial ship and the improvement of such war-engines has been recently discust by specialists in their scientific journals. The military authorities have, however, admitted that the air-ship will not for some time serve for anything more than a means of transport, tho not as a vessel fitted for aerial warfare. The dirigible balloon, even when it has fulfilled expectations in becoming essentially improved, must for some time remain limited in its practical usefulness. There is then no ground for the nervousness which seems to reign in certain English circles. The idea of a hostile force brought to England by an aerial fleet is not therefore so far to be entertained as possible, while against the landing of an army by sea England is more than sufficiently defended by her fleet. But let it for a moment be granted that Germany should obtain such undisputed predominance in the atmosphere as England to-day enjoys over the ocean, should not Germany consider herself bound to assume the same attitude as that assumed by England toward Germany? Ought we not then to feel that we would do right to act like England and impress our neighbors with the assurance that we are going to use our superior strength merely for our own protection and not for making an aggressive warfare upon our neighbors?"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

COUNT ZEPPELIN,

The "Fulton of the Air,"—the German aeronaut who has given to his native land a dirigible balloon which may bring to Germany the supremacy in the air, which England enjoys in the sea.



THEY MAY WALL HIM UP BY LAND AND SEA, BUT—THEY CAN'T HEM IN THE AIR.

—*Amsterdammer.*

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WARNINGS OF A RUSSIAN PROPHET

IN spite of doumas and constitutions and promises of agrarian reform, the river of blood still flows in Russia and governmental terrorism crushes down the people and keeps them helpless in its despotic clutch. The methods of autocracy still prevail. The common people are paralyzed and the ruling classes triumphant. A voice crying in the wilderness of injustice and cruelty is well worth listening to; and the whole world of Europe, to judge from the newspapers which reproduce his words, are hanging upon the lips of the best man in Russia. For the great Russian prophet and patriot Count Tolstoy has been publishing in the German and English press a scathing attack upon what he styles "the murder rule of the Czar." He begins by describing the execution of twelve peasants condemned by drumhead court-martial for an attack made, with intent to rob, upon an estate. He follows with an appeal to the ruling classes in these words:

"All you are now doing, with all your searchings, spyings, exilings, prisons, penal settlements, and gallows, does not bring the people to the state you desire, but, on the contrary, increases the irritation and destroys all possibility of pacification. Even if no one knew what ought to be done to pacify 'the people'—the whole people (many people know very well what is most wanted for the pacifying of the Russian people is the freeing of the land from private ownership, just as fifty years ago what was wanted was to free the peasants from serfdom)—if no one knew this, it would still be evident that to pacify the people one ought not to do what but increases its exasperation. Yet that is just what you are doing."

He declares that if what is being done in Russia is ostensibly for the good of the nation, he, as a Russian subject, repudiates all part and lot in the course which is being taken, and he adds:

"Everything now being done in Russia is done in the name of the general welfare, in the name of the protection and tranquillity, of the inhabitants of Russia. And if this be so, then it is also all done for me, who live in Russia. . . . And being conscious of this, I can no longer endure it, but must free myself from this intolerable position. It is impossible to live so! I, at any rate, can not and will not live so. This is why I write this, and will circulate it by all means in my power, both in Russia and abroad; that one of two things may happen: either that these inhuman deeds may be stopt or that my connection with them may be snapt, and I put in prison, where I may be clearly conscious that these horrors are not committed on my behalf; or, still better (so good that I dare not even dream of such happiness), they may place upon me, as on those twelve peasants, a shroud and a cap, and may push me also off a bench, so that by my own weight I may tighten the well-soaped noose round my old throat."

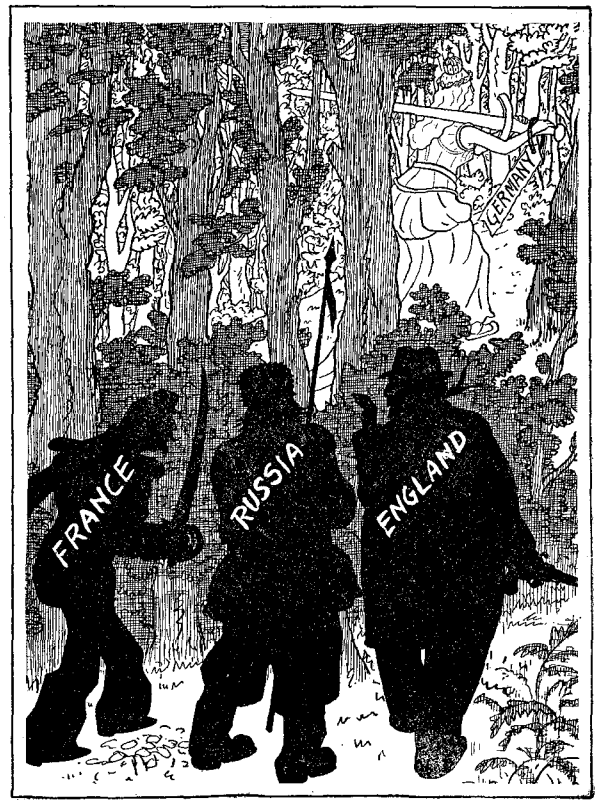
As a matter of fact, the ruling classs are working only for themselves, we are told. To quote further:

"What you are doing, you do not for the people, but for yourselves, to retain the position you occupy, a position you erroneously consider advantageous, but which is really a most pitiful and abominable one. So do not say that you do it for the people; that is not true! All the abominations you do are done for yourselves, for your own covetous, ambitious, vain, vindictive, personal ends, in order to continue a little longer in the depravity in which you live, and which seems to you desirable. However much you may declare that all you do is done for the good of the people, men are beginning more and more to understand you, and even more and more to despise you, and to regard your measures of restraint and suppression, not as you wish them to be regarded, as the action of some kind of higher collective Being, the Government—but as the personal evil deeds of separate evil self-seekers."

Tolstoy is undoubtedly reviving the genuine spirit of revolution in the too listless and apathetic minds of his countrymen, declares *Reynolds's Weekly Newspaper*, a popular London organ of the proletariat. To quote:

"His [Tolstoy's] vivid pictures of the horrible realities of the present situation, of all the sordid and hateful details of an execution, stir one with shame and remorse even thousands of miles away. The highest official must blush to find his own direct responsibility for the hangman's work so clearly revealed, and the most comfortable citizen must grow restless as he realizes that these deeds are done professedly on his behalf. For the moment the physical-force revolutionaries have been beaten down, but Tolstoy is kindling a greater revolution in the hearts of his fellow countrymen of all classes."

WILLIAM'S PANGERMANISTIC DREAM.
The United States of Europe under one crown (of a hat).
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).



POWERS OF THE ENTENTE—"We'd better let her alone; she has a mighty big sword."
—*Simplicissimus* (Munich).

DREAMS AND NIGHTMARES IN EUROPE.

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A PROTEST AGAINST THE FOURTH DIMENSION

THAT it is time to object to articles and treatises on what is variously called, in its different phases, pangeometry, non-Euclidean geometry, the geometry of hyperspace, or *n*-dimensional geometry, is the opinion of Judge Charles H. Chase, of Lansing, Mich., who writes to *The Monist* (Chicago, July) in protest against various articles on the subject that have been appearing in that magazine. He says:

"'Pangeometry' may be very well as a sort of mental gymnastics to test the power of the reasoning-faculty by giving it a false or impossible foundation. Such are the old arithmetical puzzles as —'If 2 were 3, what would the half of twenty be?' . . . . . .

"All writers on 'pangeometry,' and 'hyperspace' to whom my attention has been called found their system on absurd or impossible postulates, and that they reach absurd results is not surprizing. They assume that a straight line returns into itself; that the sum of the angles of a plane triangle is less than two right angles, or that it is greater; that the postulate of parallels is untrue, and that parallels meet at an infinite distance.

"All these propositions are without validity in truth. Even the last, which we meet with so often in mathematical works, is untrue and never ought to be stated as true. The real meaning of the statement is that, when we consider the distance of parallels apart, it may be neglected as insignificant in comparison, when treating of lines infinitely long. As a matter of real truth the parallels are as far apart at the infinite distance as they were at the place of beginning. This is, indeed, true by our definition of parallels. . . . . .

"It is true that a point in motion describes a line and must describe a line. A line may describe a line, if it follow along itself as a path; otherwise its motion must describe a surface. A surface (a plane and surface of a sphere only) may describe a surface if it follows along itself as a path; otherwise it must describe a solid. A solid in motion may describe an infinite number of solids, but its motion always describes a solid. It may be a solid of revolution, a prism, a tortuous prism, or cylindroid, etc. It can not be conceived as describing space other than three-dimensional. We have no valid reason for assuming that there is any higher order of space in the ordinary signification than three-dimensional. Indeed, there is the best of reasons for assuming that there is none.

"Volumes have been written by psychologists and philosophers to explain the notion of space; and the more these philosophers write, the more they seem to think there is something mysterious about it, and the more they themselves become befogged in their reasoning about it. It is a mere matter of definition; every one knows what it is and can usually define what he means by the word. One might as well attempt to prove that a straight line is straight, or that a circle is circular. Discussions of all self-evident truths are profitless; except it may be to show how such truths are apprehended, and it is extremely doubtful whether these succeed in the sense of giving mental satisfaction."

In commenting on this protest, Dr. Paul Carus, editor of *The Monist*, admits that it has a certain justification, as "an expression of common sense against being bulldozed into mysticism by the extravagances of a highly abstruse reasoning," and indorses it so far as to deny the reality of pseudo-geometry. The department of mathematics condemned by Judge Chase is merely, according to Dr. Carus, a possible method of space-construction, which possesses little practical use—a generalization that may be helpful because it makes Euclidean geometry appear as one special case among several possibilities. There is, however, he believes, something more to be said on the subject. We read:

"We must bear in mind that geometry, together with arithmetic and logic, are constructions of pure thought. They are not realities, nor do they represent real things. They represent mere relations, and we are at liberty to make these constructions according to the principles which we lay down at the start. The simplest principle will lead to the simplest system, and it is obvious that the simplest system will be most useful for dealing with actual things. Our geometrical constructions are like models representing relations in pure thought which may exist in reality.

"We must distinguish therefore between geometrical space and real space. It is a pity that both are denoted by the same word. Actual space is an objective feature of the things with which we become acquainted in our experience. Our space-conception, however, is mere thought, but it is useful in calculating the space-relations of real things.

"It is possible to construct several spaces in the realm of pure thought, but it is not possible to assume that there are several spaces in the objective world. The space of objective existence is simply the juxtaposition of things, or the scope of the changes that may be made in this juxtaposition. In other words, space is the scope of motion. . . . . .

"By moving about we construct our space-conception from the fact of our own motility, which means that we can move about and change the place of our own position as well as the position of things in our surroundings.

"We agree perfectly with Judge Chase when he denounces mathematicians for speaking of the sum of the angles of a plane triangle as being more or less than two right angles. . . . When we deal with real space we may boldly say that the method of measuring and determining points by three coordinates will always prove sufficient, and this is all that can reasonably be meant by the statement that space, viz., the objective space of things, is tri-dimensional; but if we deal with space-conceptions as mathematical constructions, we may very well build up systems of different manifoldness. . . . . .

"The difficulty consists solely in the fact that actual space, viz., our scope of motion, allows us to go in any direction possible, and however much we may strain our imagination, we can not find a direction not already contained in the solid. So in reality we can not fulfil the condition that in constructing the next higher figure we must move at a right angle in a direction not contained in the figure with which we start. But what is impossible in actual space is allowable to the imagination.

"We must grant that the four-dimensional figure is imaginary, but it is no more imaginary than mathematical lines, surfaces, and solids. . . . The realm of thought is wide, and so nothing will prevent us from making imaginary construction of four-dimensional bodies, and the strange thing about it is that tho we can not picture it as a sense-perceptible form we can determine the laws of four-dimensional bodies with absolute exactness. . . . . .

"This method of geometrizing is, as Judge Chase rightly says, a kind of mental gymnastics, but in principle it is in no wise different from Euclidean geometry and solid geometry. It is a construction of pure thought and is the product of generalizing the idea of dimension which creates new possibilities, incompatible tho they may be with actual space.

"There are some who talk about the possibility that our objective space may not be Euclidean, but like one of the hyperspaces of modern mathematicians. But the hypothesis is worthless if we consider that objective space does not consist of objective things, but is a mere scope of motion. Whatever may be said in justification and in praise of metageometry, one thing is sure: There is no mathematician who for the sake of calculating distances, loci, or angles in the conditions of actual space would utilize or seriously recommend the use of any other but the Euclidean geometry."

IS BOILED WATER DRINKABLE?—Advice not to drink boiled water, given in *The Ladies' Home Journal* in a reply to a query, is the occasion of an attack on that paper in *The Medical Record* (New York, July 18), which declares editorially, in a note headed "Mr. Bok, Hygienist," that if the Philadelphia magazine were taken seriously by its readers, it would be a power for evil in the land. The writer goes on to say:

"In the June issue the literary editor, to whom, for some unknown reason, questions of hygiene seem to be referred, says, in answer to the query of an anxious reader, that boiled water is unsafe to drink because a temperature of 212° does not always kill all the bacteria which it may under exceptional circumstances contain. He admits, on the authority of an anonymous French experimenter, that most germs are killed in a few minutes by such a temperature, but, evidently preferring no bread to nine-tenths

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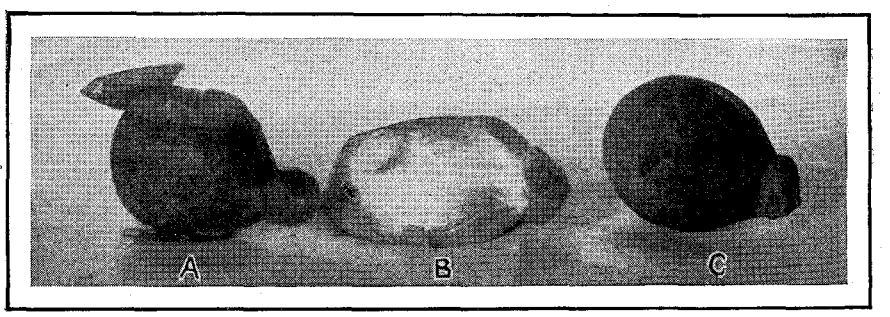
of a loaf, he condemns the use of boiled water because an occasional spore may escape destruction in the process. He omits to say, probably because he doesn't know, that the typhoid bacillus and the germs of dysentery, the presence of which constitutes the chief danger in the drinking of unboiled water from doubtful sources, are absolutely killed by a temperature of 212°, and that the micro-organisms which escape find no congenial soil for their development in the alimentary canal. This negative condemnation of boiled water would be bad enough, if his readers took the hygienic oracle's words seriously, but he descends to absolute imbecility in his closing paragraph: 'Ordinary boiled water is liable to cause numerous severe and often dangerous stomach and intestinal maladies.' It is disheartening to find a journal with pretensions to sanity giving publicity to such medieval drivel."

CURIOUS METHODS OF LIGHTING

SOME curiosities of illumination, mostly survivals from past ages, are described in *The Illuminating Engineer* (New York, July) by L. Lodian, who desires, he says, to show that, amid all the most improved and ablest systems of lighting the globe has ever known, the quaint and the crude persist almost side by side with the most modern. He goes on to say:



By courtesy of "The Illuminating Engineer," New York.

(A) BUTTER-BALL USED AS A CANDLE; (B) FRESHLY MADE BALL; (C) BALL AS SOLD IN THE MARKETS.

"Here and there in some of the Sicilian basements along Manhattan's Mulberry Street you see gourd-shaped objects containing a small light. They are semitranslucent containers, thus casting a dim light around and below, and take the place of night-lights. This singular illuminant is, or was, pure butter; it is the *bala-burro* (ball-butter) of the Italians, but, becoming so rancid as to be unfit for table or kitchen use, is utilized as a light with some bits of string for a wick. The gourdlike container is of pure cheese, which had been worked up in a lukewarm state rapidly about the ice-cold ball of sweet butter, then rapidly cooled, and finished on ice.

"Butter may thus be preserved unsalted for a very long time, and both interior and exterior are always perfectly edible. But trade 'returns' of stock do, however, contain a percentage of rancified ones, and it is these which are used as lights. When exhausted, the 'dago' may either refill with more rancid butter or open up another butter-ball. The cheese-container is never contaminated by the rancid contents, and is finally used up in the soup-pot by the thrifty Ligurian, or is ground into powder as a macaroni condiment."

The farmhouses of Central Poland and Hungary, the writer goes on to tell us, often use home-made candles of dingy, greenish-black coal-wax, or crude ozocerite, from the bituminous shales in the region. They dig it up and throw it into boiling water, when the wax rises to the surface. It has an odor of kerosene, and the light is more or less smoky, but ozocerite when decolored, becomes a pure cream-white product, the cerasin of commerce, from which high-grade candles are made. Many years ago, Mr. Lodian says, a Paris firm tried to market the natural-color black coal-wax candles, guaranteed smokeless, but the effort proved a total failure. We read further:

"Another curious light right in our own America—or rather off its coast—is the 'candle-fish.' The fishermen in their smacks off the Pacific slope prize a few of this fish solely for its oiliness. After air-drying, a piece of oiled tow is rammed down its gullet and lighted. It makes a sputtering, disagreeable, flickering light, but better than nothing in the usually utterly cheerless forecastle. It naturally consumes with an offensive burning-bone odor and a maximum of smoke, and is probably the worst makeshift light known.

"In a recent paper in *The Scientific American* I commented, anent some of the food-products of other nations, on the singular tallow-bread of some of the natives of Cibiria. This is a ringed bread, so permeated with tallow as to be usable as an illuminant in their tents and huts. Very narrow strips cut off their camel-hair sheeting are soaked first in tallow, then pulled through a hole bored in the bread. It makes a fairly good wick, considering, but the light also gives off a slight odor of burning bread.

"Copra (also spelled in various other ways) is the sun-dried coconut of oil-mill commerce and export. 'Fingers,' so called, of this, are cut off the dried halves and used as lights in many parts of the Asiatic mainland and the islands of Polynesia. Completely desiccated, the 'fingers' are hard as wood, and burn rather too rapidly on warm evenings. The charred snuff has constantly to be knocked off to prevent the light growing dim; otherwise the light yielded is fair, with a minimum of smoke; but the unmistakable pervading odor of coconut-oil fumes is almost always there—somewhat nauseating on sultry eves.

"Curiously enough, this crude copra light is the original of the old, old saying, 'to burn the light (or candle) at both ends,' in allusion to unwisely using up one's vitality. The Asiatic proverb is the forebear of the quotation as we know it to-day. It would be highly impracticable, in fact, to burn a candle at both ends simultaneously, but the naturally curved semicircle of the copra 'fingers' admits of this two-end simultaneous burning perfectly, and this is often done by the natives of Oceania when they desire more light; but in that case, in handling the light, it is less convenient to hold it from the center.

"Of course, the exprest oil of the copra is also used in vast quantities in the Orient as an illuminant in lamps, but being always a liquid in those latitudes it is not nearly so convenient for transport as the copra. Besides, the copra is a partial food, and is often eaten by caravan parties during the long overland journeys, altho life can not be sustained on it. Thus the copra light of millions of Asiatics to-day is remarkable as being the only combined partial food and light known.

"There are probably a score other singular methods of illumination in vogue about the globe, but to illustrate and note even half of them would run into half a dozen more pages."

HOW TO KILL ROADSIDE WEEDS

WEEDS growing along country roads may do much damage, for the weeds of farms are caused in part by roadside weeds that have been allowed to go to seed. Many States have laws dealing with the extermination of weeds along the roadside, and the Manual of the Iowa Highway Commission gives methods for destroying various weeds. In that State rag-weeds and thistles are common, and the squirrel-tail grass is becoming very abundant. Says a writer in *Engineering-Contracting* (Chicago, July 1):

"The squirrel-tail grass is an annual or winter annual, appearing abundantly in the fall. To prevent its seeding in the meadow, grass should be cut early. In this way blue grass will have a chance to grow and it will not be necessary to plow up the roadside if the grass is cut in this way for a few years.

"The mustards may be exterminated by treatment with copper-sulfate solution. This is made by the use of one pound of copper sulfate to four gallons of water; fifty gallons should be used to the acre.

"The horse nettle as well as the thistles are perennials and hence it is more difficult to exterminate them. The following

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method for extermination of the Canada thistle may be applied to this class of weeds:

"The only method of treatment is to cut down and remove all of the 'roots' as far as it is possible to do so. If done frequently and thoroughly the weed can be removed. If the patch is a small one, cutting off the parts below the ground several inches as soon as they appear above the ground several times during the season, will certainly destroy it. In large patches plow the ground, harrow, and remove the thistle, either burn the material or put into compost-heaps. This should be done five or six times during the season as occasion may require.

"The best mode of exterminating the horse nettle is to smother the plants. This is probably the most effective and least expensive method of removing this plant. For this purpose clover is the most suitable plant. The soil should be harrowed or cultivated frequently until the time of seeding, which may be any time during May and June. Planting to corn or oats is a method also used in destroying the horse nettle. The plant should be kept down before seeding-time. The removal of the nettle when in a well-advanced stage, but before the production of seed (as when cut, with clover or early cereals), is often resorted to, the idea being to kill the plant by shock. This method is simply an effective means of preventing the production of seed.

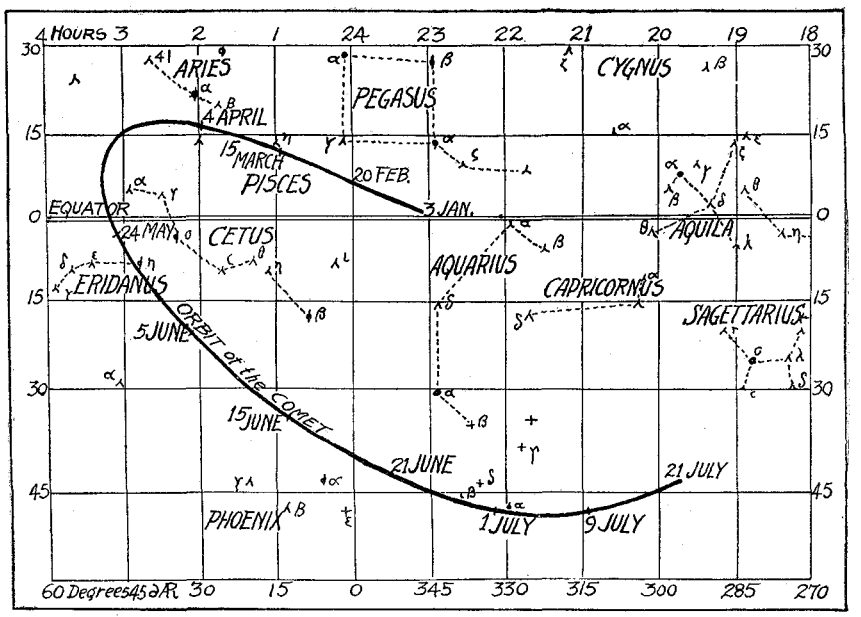
"Dock, which is a common weed everywhere along roadsides, can be exterminated as follows: The most efficient means of destroying this weed is to root it out by hand, and this is done very readily in the spring when the soil is wet, by taking hold of the plant just at the surface of the ground, giving the root a slight twist and at the same time an upward pull, and the root will readily come from the soil. Where it is common, however, it is sometimes plowed or a spud is used. This method is not, however, so efficient as the pulling method."

QUEER COMETARY MOTIONS

FOR nearly a hundred years astronomers have been bothering their heads about the motions of certain comets which do not traverse their orbits as smoothly as required by the laws of motion discovered by Sir Isaac Newton. Some of the irregularities are doubtless due to the attraction of planets in whose neighborhood these comets pass, but others are yet inexplicable. One of the most noted is a regular increase of speed that has been noticed in some comets through long periods of years. This has been explained as due to something hindering the comet—a cause which would not make it move slower, as might be supposed, but would cause it to drop closer to the sun, contracting its orbit and thus increasing its velocity, just as a stone swung by a string swings faster when the string is shortened. This hypothesis of a resisting medium in space was first advanced to account for the acceleration of Encke's comet, noticed as early as 1818. Says Abbé Th. Moreux, discussing this subject in *Cosmos* (Paris, April 25):

"Encke soon noticed that its revolutions were affected by some influence other than that of gravity. After having allowed for all possible perturbations due to the planets, there was still a surplus of acceleration that nothing could explain. Until 1865 he continued to follow the comet, calculating each of its returns, noting the differences between the calculated and observed positions, and seeking out the perturbations caused by the neighborhood of the planets. The result was that each of the returns of the comet to perihelion was found to occur about two and one-half hours sooner than required by theory. To what should this residual phenomenon be attributed?

"Euler had already attempted to forecast the end of the world by supposing the presence in space of a certain subtile substance that opposed the motion of the planets and thus increased their velocity by drawing them in closer to the sun, so that they finally would fall into the central luminary. Olbers applied this same idea to the anomaly observed in the case of this comet, and Encke inclined to his opinion. . . . How far does this explanation hold good? If there is such a resisting medium in space its action should also be felt by the other comets, at least those that approach very close to the sun. Are there not some of these that penetrate even as far as the solar corona? . . . In such cases it is difficult to ascertain whether the speed of movement varies with the density of the medium. They are usually observed exactly only after they have passed perihelion. . . . Astronomers, however, were more fortunate with the great comet of 1883. . . . It was easy, in this case, by comparing the speed of the comet before and after its passage through the sun's atmosphere, to find whether there were any disturbances. Did the denser media of the corona and chromosphere occasion any considerable retardation like that observed in the motion of Encke's comet?



MOVEMENTS OF ENCKE'S COMET IN 1908—A CHART PREPARED BY PROFESSOR MARCHAND OF THE BOURGES OBSERVATORY.

"Now the most minute study of all the observations gave an absolutely negative answer. If perturbations did take place, they must have been extremely slight, and the observed and calculated positions on both sides of the sun accorded admirably. This result is very important. It seems to give the *coup de grâce* to Encke's theory of a resisting medium that increases rapidly in density as we approach the sun."

Further investigations of Encke's comet itself, the writer goes on to say, bring to light some interesting facts. Anomalies in its motion between 1868 and 1871 seem indisputably due to planetary attraction. The alteration in velocity also, which, if due to a resisting medium, should of course be regular, diminished progressively from 1858 to 1868, since which time it has seemed to remain constant. Backlund, one of the most recent investigators, rejects altogether Encke's hypothesis of a uniform resisting medium in space, and attributes the variable alteration of the comet's velocity to a swarm of corpuscles encountered by it at various times at some unknown point of its orbit. The reviewer reminds us that a similar acceleration of orbital motion has been attributed to several other comets. He says:

"For example, Winnecke's comet, whose theory has been completely worked out by von Oppolzer. . . . He reaches the conclusion that Newton's laws [of attraction] alone are not sufficient to explain the motion of this body; and he has recourse, like Encke, to the hypothesis of a resisting medium. Nevertheless, the more recent investigations of Hardtl have not confirmed Oppolzer's results; Hardtl found no trace of acceleration.

"Finally, the observations of Biela's comet, according to von Hepperger, also show the existence of acceleration, and the same, according to Schulhof, is true of Tempel's comet. It seems, therefore, very difficult to come to any conclusion at present about

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the resistance of the medium that constitutes, for instance, the zodiacal light and the sun's corona. This medium evidently has a direct rotation, and the comets that move in the same direction should not experience any acceleration while passing through it. But there exist a considerable number of other causes, scarcely yet known or studied, that might produce the same results. Future investigations alone can elucidate this important problem in celestial mechanics."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AN IMPROVED ALUMINUM

THE high expectations aroused by the extraction of the metal aluminum from its ores on a commercial scale have never been realized on account of its softness and other unfavorable qualities. These may be overcome, it is now claimed, by alloying it with magnesium. An alloy of this kind, to which the name of "magnalium" has been given, is now manufactured in Germany, and its makers believe that its use will shortly supersede that of pure aluminum. Some of its advantageous qualities are thus set forth in an article contributed to *Machinery* (New York, July). Says the writer:

"Magnalium, like pure aluminum, can be cast in a liquid condition. The castings can be machined about the same as brass. The machined surfaces are of a mirror-like smoothness and silvery color. Perfect screw-threads can easily be cut in the metal, and bored holes can be made smooth and true. Filing it results in fine, regular, clean-cut surfaces without tearing up the metal or clogging up the file as does aluminum, and the action is accompanied by the usual typical sound which is heard when filing. Only rough or medium fine files can be used on aluminum, preventing, of course, any exact work, while magnalium will allow the use of even the finest kind of files.

"Magnalium can be cast by any ordinary foundryman, the only precaution necessary being the use of *clean* graphite crucibles, and care must be taken not to increase the temperature too far above the melting-point (1,185 to 1,250° F.), as this weakens the metal. If cast in an iron chill the tensile strength is greatly increased and is at a maximum if the chill is water-cooled. . . . . .

"Another advantage of magnalium is that it is extremely close-grained, so that the polishing can be done without previous treatment. Furthermore, in lathe work the tool speed can be twice as great as with aluminum, thus making a saving in labor. Transparent or colored lacquers can be readily applied; polishing, etching, engraving, etc., can be easily done.

"Pure aluminum, being soft, can be cut with a knife like zinc or lead, while magnalium is hard. Some magnalium alloys, however, are very ductile and can be forged, rolled, drawn, etc., as intimated in the foregoing, sharing all advantages of aluminum in this direction. Annealed magnalium 'Z' is so ductile that it can be rolled or beaten like silver. The elasticity of cast or annealed magnalium is small, but in the forged, hard-rolled, or drawn material it is much greater. It attains and maintains a high polish and shows excellent resistance to atmospheric conditions. The color of magnalium is silvery white in contrast to the grayish aluminum. Besides all this, magnalium has the advantage that its specific gravity is less than that of aluminum."

Magnalium, the writer goes on to say, has no odor, resists oxidation better than aluminum or any other light metals, and is almost unaffected by dampness, ammonia, carbonic acid, sulfureted hydrogen, and most organic acids. Saltpeter or sulfuric acid will act on it slowly, and strong alkaline solutions will affect it more rapidly. Salt water attacks it slightly, and where exposed to sea-water the metal should be lacquered to protect it. We read further:

"Magnalium is a very ductile metal and in this respect is only surpassed by gold, silver, platinum, and copper. . . . Perfectly smooth wire as fine as silk threads has been made with astonishing tensile strength. . . . . .

"Magnalium is remarkable inasmuch as that it can be tooled at high speed, about like steel. Screw-threads of length can be easily and cleanly cut. The tools have to be very sharp and the surfaces (both metal and tools) must be kept lubricated with either kerosene, turpentine, paraffin, benzin, vaselin, soap-water, or even clear cold water. Excellent surfaces will result and perfect screw-threads or holes will be obtained. To cut magnalium, a fine-toothed saw, lubricated with kerosene, is recommended. Magnalium can be punched, drop-forged, and prest without any difficulty—about the same as silver, brass, or steel plate—provided that it has been well annealed.

"Weight for weight, magnalium is stronger than Siemens-Martin steel with 2 per cent. aluminum alloy. This steel has an ultimate tensile strength of about 114,000 pounds per square inch. Magnalium 'Z' is rated at 52,200 pounds per square inch. Dividing each by its specific gravity yields 14,400 and 20,800, or nearly 50 per cent. advantage of strength for the same weight in favor of magnalium. The value of the new alloy for aeroplanes, automobiles, army equipment, and many other uses in which cost is not so important as lightness, is quite apparent. The price per pound is about two times that of aluminum."

USES OF ULTRAVIOLET RAYS

THE newly invented lamps for the production of ultraviolet rays have already been noted in these columns. The term "ultraviolet light," often used to denote the product of these lamps, is really incorrect. "Ultraviolet" denotes the dark part of the spectrum beyond the violet. The rays here have powerful chemical action, but do not affect the organ of sight at all. The "Uviol" and other ultraviolet lamps give out a feeble light, but so far as their rays are visible they are violet—not ultraviolet. A number of interesting applications of these rays are noted by Dr. Richard Bohm in *Chemische Zeitung*. He speaks not only of the purely ultraviolet lamps, but of those that give out also quantities of rays in the green and blue parts of the spectrum, like the Hewitt mercury-lamp. We translate below an abstract from *Cosmos* (Paris, April 18). Says the writer:

"It is very probable that photography will utilize these sources of light, rich as they are in chemical rays. They are perfectly adapted to direct photography and to reproductions by artificial light during winter in northern countries where the days are short and the sunlight feeble.

"These lamps may also be utilized in the textile industries to test the permanence of colors. The decolorizing action of sunlight depends on a slow chemical action due to the ultraviolet rays. The rarity of sunny days in our latitudes forces makers of dyestuffs to make their resistance tests in southern countries, for none of our artificial sources of light, not even the arc-lamp, has the same effect as the sun. Numerous attempts to perform these tests with the Uviol lamp have given favorable results, and we may foresee that in future the question of the permanence of colors may be answered in as many days as it has formerly required months.

"The rays emitted by the Uviol lamp have a curiously fatal effect on small insects. A fly placed one centimeter and a half [about half an inch] from the lamp is killed in one minute, tho the feeble heat given out could not possibly hurt it. If such a lamp is left in an open chamber during a summer night, on the following morning thousands of small insects will be found dead around it. The mercury-lamp, like the sun, is able to kill bacteria rapidly.

"Schott has recently [devised] . . . a modification of the Uviol lamp which he calls the fluorescent lamp. . . . It differs from the old form neither in outward appearance nor use, but gives little light when burning. . . . On the other hand, various fluorescent objects placed near it, such as rhodamin, fluorescein, and uranium glass, are so powerfully affected that they shine more brightly than the lamp itself; vaselin, lanolin, soap, and the human skin also give out characteristic light. In the last case, modifications of the skin that are invisible by sunlight may be seen, so that the Uviol lamp is not only a valuable therapeutic and pathologic aid, but also an instrument of diagnosis. This fluorescent lamp may also be used in the method of treatment by fluorescent solutions which now plays some part in medical science. All these facts depend on the chemical action of light through the ultraviolet rays.

"Hertz discovered that ultraviolet light is capable of setting at liberty the negative electons of a body subjected to its action. Consequently the special mercury-lamps effect the ionization of

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the air; a charged electroscope placed in their neighborhood is rapidly discharged, a fact that recalls the properties of radium, as does also the lively fluorescence mentioned above. During all work done with the ultraviolet rays, it is necessary to protect one's eyes with spectacles to prevent serious inflammation. Fifty years ago the French scientists Regnault and Foucault gave it as their opinion that the injurious effects of the violet and ultraviolet rays are due to the fact that they provoke fluorescence of the liquid media in the eye, which fatigues the optic nerve and modifies the transparent tissues. As the mercury-lamp has a particularly characteristic chemical activity, the retinal purple is more affected by this method of lighting than by the other sources of light that are generally employed. From the hygienic point of view, we should, then, give a preference to sources that emit a yellowish or reddish light."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"SAVING DAYLIGHT" BY LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENT

THE bill now before the British Parliament having for its object to deceive persons into rising earlier and retiring earlier in summer, and thereby utilizing more of the daylight hours, is tolerably familiar through notice, whether serious or jocular, in the daily press. Such scientific interest as the matter possesses may be said to be psychological rather than astronomical. It will be remembered that the proposal is to set all the clocks an hour ahead in April so that people who ordinarily rise, say at seven, would be fooled into getting up at six. It is possible, of course, that they would discount the change and continue to rise at the old hour, which would now be indicated by the clocks as eight—but this contingency does not seem to be contemplated. *Nature* (London, July 9) regards the bill seriously enough to devote a five-column article to its disapproval. Says the writer:

"It will be conceded that no action of Parliament will produce any effect upon daylight. One may save gas or electric light, and make more use of daylight, but to talk of 'saving daylight' is metaphor intelligible enough for ordinary purposes, but not suitable for legislation. When a legislative act begins with metaphor it is not matter for wonder if it eventuates in allegory, and sooner or later that must be the end of the bill.

"It would conduce to greater clearness if we knew exactly what is 'the principle of the bill.' It is designed to make every item in 'the trivial round and common task' happen an hour earlier in the summer months than in the winter, but it does not propose that. It proposes the ingenious and apparently simple expedient of moving the clocks on an hour in April and back again in September, and it is assumed that the other will be a natural consequence. . . . The confusion of ideas is most insinuating; a person who approves of earlier hours in summer is quite likely to find himself committed to the 'principle of the bill.' . . . . . .

"It seemed incredible at the outset that serious men of business should really confuse themselves between altering the clocks, which was the proposal, and altering the time of occurrence of events, which was the purpose. . . . What has tickled the fancy and captivated the imagination of the advocates of the measure is that since the introduction of telegraphs and standard time the control of clocks from Greenwich is so completely organized that its very existence is unknown to, perhaps, ninety-nine people out of a hundred, who have come to regard clocks as final time-keepers instead of Greenwich mean time. If this control, which works so smoothly and so surely, were modified so as to make clocks skip an hour in April, every subsequent event would be made an hour earlier, and yet we should be using the same Bradshaw and the same Postal Guide. The apparent simplicity and the completeness of the operation are very atractive. But one would suppose that the operation would at least require the connivance and active assistance of the controllers of all the clocks, certainly those of all the public clocks in Great Britain and Ireland. That the promoters know to be impossible, so, by the bill, the change is imagined to take place—it can not actually take place—in the deadest of the dead of night, when there will be practically nobody to see that the clocks are not moved. This, again, is curious in an act of Parliament. To prescribe that a certain operation shall take place at a time which has been selected because presumably there will be fewer people in a position to carry out the order than at any other time, is fine allegory, but bad legislation."

Further confusion of ideas, the writer believes, arises from the notion that if an order is given to alter the clocks subsequent events will be thereby accelerated. It is inconceivable, he thinks, that a large railway corporation will be content to alter the clocks in the dead of night and expect all subsequent events advanced an hour without express orders. If such orders are given, the operative cause lies in them, and not in the alteration of the clocks, which is a mere trivial circumstance, and might be omitted. In like manner, he goes on to say, you may inform a post-office official that you are going to alter his clock, but unless you make it clear to him that he has got to be at work an hour earlier he will regard your time-keeping with aloof interest. Anybody who has authority to order the day's work to begin earlier will not care much about altering clocks. To quote further:

"Nor is it likely, as the Committee seems to think, that because Parliament may decide to change the denomination of the hours they will thereby change the meaning of all the statutes in which hours are mentioned. To assume that public-houses will regard themselves as closed an hour earlier because the clocks are moved leaves out of account the ingenuity of those who are affected. Our lawyers have not altogether lost their cunning; indeed, the bill might have been promoted by one of that profession. . . . . .

"Into this whirl of confusion of ideas it seems hardly safe to entrust a few timid scientific considerations. . . . On the staircase leading to the committee-room where this document has been evolved there is an inscription to the effect that copies of the imperial standards of length and weight are built into the wall to make sure that they shall never again be lost through fire. Reading this in passing, one carries away an impressive idea of the sanctity of standards, to find that in the committee-room such an idea is regarded as quite early-Victorian. If it would make things more comfortable for a majority of the electors to have an inch off the standard yard, why not have it off? The yard is there; you have only to dig it up. There is no difficulty about it. Those people who would be inconvenienced can use the old yard if they like, and, anyway, they do not count.

"What is true of the immured standards, the result of prolonged labor of a royal commission, is equally true of the time standard which represents generations of eminently successful work at the Royal Observatory. Yet how can one convey to legislators that a fluctuating standard is unscientific, and that by scientific one means suitable for general acceptance, and for permanent use, and not merely suitable for a few persons of special occupation and training? Are they only to be convinced by the method of trial and failure, the crudest, the most childish of all methods, that the relations of science and practical life are indescribably numerous; that if they adopt a scheme of time designation that has no scientific basis it must result in failure, however bold its promoters may be in rejecting eighths or neglecting quarters?"

In conclusion, the writer fears that if workers take advantage of an extra hour of daylight for open-air recreation, there will arise a strong temptation to crowd the already-overcrowded day, with an additional evening hour of glorious life. The proposal, in fact, altho ostensibly an appreciation of daylight, appears to the writer of the article from which we have been quoting, to be nothing more or less that "a proposal for a leap in the dark."

"IT is well known," says Dr. Charles Vaillant in a recent report to the Paris Academy of Sciences, abstracted in *La Semaine Médicale* (Paris, May 13), "that the means of investigation at the disposal of the medico-legal practitioner for ascertaining whether a new-born child has lived or not are very limited and are not absolutely certain. In one case a child after an autopsy had been performed . . . was declared to have been still-born, when it had really been alive for 14 hours. Now the result of my researches shows that radiography enables us to determine, within certain limits, whether and how long a child has lived, according to the following data. When the child has not lived, no organ is visible on the *x*-ray picture. When the child has breathed only a few times, the stomach is the first organ perceptible. When the child's life has gone on normally, the stomach and the mass of the intestines are visible. When the child has lived some time without food, the stomach, the intestine, the lungs, the liver, and the heart are visible. When the child has lived and has been fed, all the organs are more plainly visible on the radiograph than in the preceding case."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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BECAUSE OF "INVASION"

THE belief that in the ministry men are deprived of that personal independence which is the right of their manhood is offered as a new reason why so few young men are at the present time attracted to this profession. The writer giving this opinion is a college professor, who asserts that in the last few years he has been gathering information upon this point from his various students. His opportunities for acquiring such information he thinks "exceptional," as he has taught for several years in "a large Eastern university" a course "in which students were invited to express their opinions freely upon religious subjects." At present he has "the same facilities for investigation in a Western college." In frequent personal conferences he has talked with young men "who had seriously considered entering the ministry, some of them persisting in an original plan and others being about to finally abandon it." The decrease in candidates for the ministry is not due, he is convinced, to a lack of interest in religious subjects among young college men; neither can it be charged to "the materialism of the age" nor "the commercial spirit of our times." The writer, whose identity is hidden under the signature "A College Professor," gives in the Chicago *Interior* three aspects of the case of threatened independence that to him seems to deter the young men. Thus:

"First, intellectually. The student of to-day finds our universities and colleges pervaded by the scientific spirit—the belief that it is the sacred duty of man to follow truth wherever it may lead. He learns that recent scientific discoveries have upset many time-honored notions and, apparently, have made necessary a reconstruction of many traditional religious beliefs. He is thrown into a state of doubt and perplexity. He is unable himself to make the required adjustment of new to old, and generally fails to receive the assistance he needs. In this hesitating and uncertain state of mind he fears to subscribe to any creed or submit to any doctrinal authority lest in the future he shall have to choose between intellectual dishonesty and open repudiation. Such intellectual difficulties are not alone sufficient to turn many young men from the Christian ministry perhaps; but they open the way for other considerations which are enough, in conjunction with these, to turn the balance and decide the question.

"Second, financially. The smallness of the salaries paid in the ministerial as compared with other professions is often alleged as a reason why so few young men of high talents are entering it. Doubtless the inadequacy of salaries is a factor, but not to the extent asserted. The capacity for heroism and self-sacrifice is not lacking in the youth of the present generation—witness the volunteers for missionary service of all kinds. It is not the smallness of the salaries, but the way in which these salaries are often raised in home churches, that constitutes the hindrance. The possibility of having his salary raised by church sociables and suppers, by public appeal, and house-to-house solicitation is intensely repugnant to the young man of self-respect and independent spirit. He feels that such support would stamp him as an object of charity, not a laborer worthy of his hire. He knows that his fellows who are intending to enter the legal, medical, and other professions have to face no such prospect. Small wonder that he elects to become one of their number!

"Third, in private life. The knowledge that as a Christian minister he will not have the right enjoyed by other men of regulating the details of his private life as he sees fit, acts as a potent factor in turning the young man of the present age from this calling. He knows from his own observation that a minister is subject to the unwarranted intrusion and meddlesome interference of well-meaning persons in the most private affairs of his life—his domestic economy, his methods of study, his recreations, etc. He knows that a minister is judged and criticized in every petty detail, and the thought of 'being an example' in the games he plays and the clothes he wears is intolerable to him. Is it surprizing? Every serious-minded person recognizes that he is responsible for his influence, and that this responsibility when met entails real self-denial. But the object of such self-sacrifice is to make one's life count for the good of humanity and the upbuilding of God's kingdom. Now, a man's efficiency in this noble service depends largely upon the strength and vigor of his personality. When, therefore, to escape giving offense in any quarter he is forced so to pare down every personal peculiarity and cut off every individual idiosyncrasy that he reduces an originally vigorous personality to a pale and colorless repetition of a type, the means to defeat the end and his usefulness to his fellows are diminished, not increased. Just in so far as the expectation that a minister will make himself an 'example' in the most trivial details and the most intimate affairs of his life renders him less effective in service, it is not justified, but condemned, by the fundamental principles of Christianity."

EVOLUTION OF RELIGION IN JAPAN

NATIVE religious ideas have greatly changed in Japan during the course of a lifetime, says a native Japanese, Mr. Kume Kunitake. "Even the language which people use in speaking of religious belief and doctrines is not the same now as it was during the first half of my life," he adds. From his words, which are quoted in *The Japan Mail* (Tokyo) from the May number of a Japanese magazine, *To-A no Hikari*, we might easily derive the impression that the Japanese not so long ago were without a religion in the Western sense of the word, and that now that Buddhism, Confucianism, and Shintoism are in parts acknowledged by them as native religions, their position as such may be due to the influences of Western thought, as the following curious confessions seem to indicate. Mr. Kunitake writes:

"In trying to make you understand what is the usual attitude we Japanese assume to religion and what our general notions on this subject are, I will relate what happened in 1872 when I went to Europe and America in the suite of Prince Iwakura. You will remember that Kido, Okubo, Ito, and other noted men formed part of the mission. I went in the capacity of a Chinese scholar and as one versed in our vernacular literature, as a kind of referee on these subjects. The main object of the mission being to inquire into the nature of Western civilization and everything connected with it, the subjects to be investigated were divided up and each subordinate member of the mission had his task allotted to him. Well, a Mombusho official, Mr. F. Tanaka, and myself were ordered to investigate religion. We did not like the job by any means, but there was no help for it. Well, on the way across the Pacific we thought it our duty to begin our investigations. So we approached a Roman-Catholic priest and commenced to put questions to him, the late Mr. Fukuchi Genichiro taking notes of the questions and answers. It was a queer affair, for, after we had heard about the Ten Commandments and a few other things, we were expected by the audience, which was rather large, to give some account of our own creed. I began then to talk about our Kami Sama, but I was informed that it was not for human beings to be talking about God in the way I was doing. 'Is that so?' I replied and said no more.

"This, our first discussion, being over, we Japanese had a meeting in the smoking-room at which we fully considered the attitude we ought to assume in America and Europe in respect to religion. Messrs. Fukuchi, Tanabe, Count Hayashi, and many others were present. The first question that we thought it important to settle was what we should say when asked by Americans or Europeans what our religion was. Some proposed that, as Buddhism was well known in the West, we should say we were Buddhists, but to this others objected on the ground that none of us knew anything about Buddhism, and it would be a bit awkward if we were probed with questions bearing on Buddhist doctrines. Better tell the truth, observed one of the speakers, and say that, tho religion is believed in Western countries, we Japanese have no religion. Others proposed that we should say that we believed in Confucianism, but this drew forth the remark that Confucianism is not considered by Occidentals to be a religion at all. It is regarded as a political educational organ. When Shinto was proposed, the objection was made that the world knows nothing of our native cult. It is poorly developed, is without sacred books, and is not regarded as one of the great religions of the world. By a process of exhaustion we reached the conclusion that there was nothing to be done but to say that we had no religion. But those of our party who had been in the West before and were well acquainted with the views of Europeans and Americans on the subject of

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religion affirmed that it would never answer for us to represent ourselves as religionless, as we should thereby raise great suspicion in the minds of Christians. They believe that all people are naturally bad and that they can be made good by religion alone. Heathens are, they think, no more to be trusted than tigers and foxes.

"So to say we have no religion would be to confess our inferiority as human beings. We could not make up our minds what course to take. As things subsequently turned out, we found that we need not have troubled ourselves over the affair. We got through America without being questioned as to our religious faith."

The traditional stages of Japanese thought in respect to religion may be marked by the curious history of the Japanese equivalent for the word "superstition." The writer observes:

"People nowadays flourish this term superstition about a great deal, but whether its use brings us any nearer to the truth in the matter of religion or religious belief is very questionable. In my younger days, tho the word *meishin* (superstition) was never heard, the term *inshi* was in constant use. The primary meaning of this term was an unauthorized, unlawful shrine, or the religious rites performed at such a shrine. The opposite term is *seishi*, which was originally applied to duly authorized sacred buildings and the rites performed there. But in the course of time our religion became corrupted, and so even at duly authorized shrines immoral practises went on. This of course had the effect of bringing the whole religion into contempt and made some people think that religion was a thing to be avoided by scholars. This sentiment was very common in pre-Meiji days. But since the word 'superstition' has come into use people's sentiments in reference to religion have changed immensely. Men no longer denounce religion. It is considered bad form to speak evil of it. To all that seems objectionable in religion they apply the word superstition, and that is supposed to explain everything. This is regarded as an advance in thought. Some of us have advanced that far; others remain where they were before this magical word came into fashion."

IS NEW SPIRIT-EVIDENCE COMING?

SIR OLIVER LODGE discounts the objection so often raised against the validity of spirit communication that "communications too often relate to trivial objects." Such an objection, he declares, "shows a lack of intelligence, or at least of due thought, on the part of the critic." The question of the identity of the spirit, or the "control" as the term is used, is of course the fundamental one, and "the control must prove his identity mainly by reproducing facts which belong to *his* memory and not to the automatist's memory." Proof of identity, Professor Lodge argues further, will usually depend on the memory of trifles. "The object is to get, not something dignified, but something evidential; and what evidence of persistent memory can be better than the recollection of trifling incidents which for some personal reason happen to have made a permanent impression." In an article in the August *Harper's*, wherein the writer announces more definitely than heretofore his faith in the reality of spirit communication, we read this continuation of his argument:

"Do we not ourselves remember domestic trifles more vividly than things which to the outside world seem important? Wars and coronations are affairs read of in newspapers—they are usually far too public to be of use as evidence of persistent identity; but a broken toy, or a family joke, or a schoolboy adventure has a more personal flavor, and is of a kind more likely to be remembered in rending old age or after a rending shock.

"In fiction this is illustrated continually. Take the case of identification of the dumb and broken savage, apparently an Afghan prowler, in 'The Man Who Was.' What was it that opened the eyes of the regiment, to which he had crawled back from Siberia, to the fact that twenty years ago he was one of themselves? Knowledge of a trick-catch in a regimental flower-vase, the former position of a trophy on the wall, and the smashing of a wine-glass after a loyal toast. That is true to life; it is probably true to death also.

"That is the kind of evidence which we ought to expect, and that is the kind of evidence which not infrequently we get. We have not been able to hold it sufficient, however. The regiment in Kipling's tale never thought of unconscious telepathy from themselves as spoiling the testimony to be drawn from the uncouth savage's apparent reminiscence; such an explanation would have been rightly felt to have been too forced and improbable and exaggeratedly skeptical. But when it comes to proof of surviving existence and of memory beyond the tomb, we are bound to proceed even to this length, and to discount the witness of anything that is in our own minds, or, as some think, in the mind of any living person.

SIR OLIVER LODGE,

Who attempts to show that the trivial nature of spirit communications is really an evidence of their genuineness.

"Thus is the difficulty of incontrovertible proof of identity enormously increased. Even when the evidence enables a hidden thing to be discovered, of which no one living possest the secret—as in Swedenborg's discovery of the dead burgomaster's private papers—deferred telepathy is sometimes adduced as preferable to what must then seem to most, as it did to Swedenborg, the only rational explanation."

How, then, asks the English scientist, can we ever, by any means, hope to prove identity? He replies:

"(*a*) By cross-correspondence. (*b*) By information or criteria characteristic of the supposed intelligence, and if possible in some sense new to the world.

"Cross-correspondence—that is, the reception of part of a message through one medium and part through another—is good evidence of one intelligence dominating both automatists. And if the message is characteristic of some one particular deceased person, and is received through people to whom he was not intimately known, then it is fair proof of the continued intellectual activity of that personality. If further we get from him a piece of literary criticism which is eminently in his vein and has not occurred to ordinary people—not to either of the mediums, and not even to the literary world—but which on consideration is appreciated as sound as well as characteristic criticism, showing a familiar and wide knowledge of the poetry of many ages, and unifying apparently disconnected passages in some definite way—then I say the proof, already striking, would tend to become crucial.

"These, then, are the kinds of proof at which the society is aiming.

"So long as communications consisted of general conversations with what purported to be the surviving intelligence of certain friends and investigators, we were by no means convinced of their identity, even tho the talk was of a friendly and intimate character—such as in normal cases would be considered amply and overwhelmingly sufficient for the identification of friends speaking, let us say, through a telephone or a typewriter. We required definite and crucial proof—a proof difficult even to imagine, as well as difficult to supply.

"The ostensible communicators realize the need of such proof

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just as fully as we do, and are doing their best to satisfy the rational demand. Some of us think they have already succeeded; others are still doubtful."

Professor Lodge next comes to a statement that the New York *Sun* receives as an "advance notice that the Society of Psychical Research are about to publish their records of spirit communications, "held back on the bare possibility of explaining the matter some other way." In words that sound like a profession of faith the Professor says:

"On the whole, I am of those who, tho they would like to see further and still stronger and more continued proofs, are of opinion that a good case has been made out, and that as the best working hypothesis at the present time it is legitimate to grant that lucid moments of intercourse with deceased persons may in the best cases supervene, amid a mass of supplementary material, quite natural under the circumstances, but mostly of a presumably subliminal and less evident kind.

"The boundary between the two states—the known and the unknown—is still substantial, but it is wearing thin in places; and like excavators engaged in boring a tunnel from opposite ends, amid the roar of water and other noises, we are beginning to hear now and again the strokes of the pickaxes of our comrades on the other side.

"So we shall presently come back out of our tunnel into the light of day and relate our experience to a busy and incredulous, or in some cases too easily credulous, world. We expect to be received with incredulity—tho doubtless we shall be told in some quarters that it is all stale news, that there has been access to the other side of the mountain range from time immemorial, and that our laboriously constructed tunnel was quite unnecessary. Agile climbers may have been to the top and peeped over. Flying messages from the other side may have arrived; pioneers must have surveyed the route.

"But we are, like the navvies, unprovided with wings, who dig and work on the common earth, their business being to pierce the mountain at some moderate elevation, and to construct a permanent road or railway for the service of humanity.

"What we have to announce, then, is no striking novelty, no new mode of communication, but only the reception, by old but developing methods, of carefully constructed evidence of identity more exact and more nearly complete than perhaps ever before. Carefully constructed evidence, I say. The constructive ingenuity exists quite as much on the other side of the partition as on our side; there has been distinct cooperation between those on the material and those on the immaterial side; and we are at liberty, not indeed to announce any definite conclusion, but to adopt as a working hypothesis the ancient doctrine of a possible intercourse of intelligence between the material and some other, perhaps ethereal, order of existence."

SCIENCE AND FAITH: A CATHOLIC VIEW

FOR twenty years past a standard work on this subject in France has been the "Scientific Apology for the Christian Faith," by the late Monsignor Duilhé de St. Projet, rector of the Catholic Institute at Toulouse. This book has sold in France to the number of about seventeen thousand copies and has been translated into eight or ten foreign languages. The fifth revised edition, just issued under the editorship of the author's old pupil, Abbé Senderens, has just appeared, and a review of it in the *Revue des Questions Scientifiques* (Louvain, Belgium, April 20) by C. de Kirwan gives the reviewer an opportunity to expound what he believes to be the attitude of his Church on the relationships of Religion and Science. Says Mr. De Kirwan:

"Science, taking the word, not in its most general acceptation, in which it is the equivalent of 'knowledge,' but in the more restricted sense in which it is generally used to-day, that is to say, the knowledge of natural phenomena, is sovereign in its own domain, but only in that domain, which consists in the study of phenomena and of their mutual relations, of the laws that govern them, and of the theories that explain them. Beyond this, the authority of science is non-existent. And when it asserts—or rather when certain scientists assert—that it has a monopoly of truth and certitude, besides sinning against logic, it is usurping functions that do not belong to it. . . . . .

"But as Science goes out of her way when she treats dogmatically of matters foreign to her, so also metaphysics should keep account of the facts and not oppose *a priori*, and in the name of abstract principles, theories resting exclusively on observation and not going beyond it. . . . Here we have a misunderstanding of a rational principle of division of powers . . . ; the power or authority of science, the power or authority of reason, the power or authority of faith. . . . Doubtless theology, the science of faith, should not mix in the arcana of physics, chemistry, and the other sciences of nature as such; but this disposition—this danger, if you will—are infinitely less extended and less to be feared than their opposites.

"To put things in their proper places and to promote, in sincere minds, the desire of integral truth, it is important to place ourselves on ground to which our adversaries can not object."

With this end in view the author makes three subdivisions of his subject—the cosmic problem, or the question of the origin of changes in the material universe; the biologic problem, the origin and development of life; and the anthropologic problem, the origin, nature, history, and destiny of man. Taking up the cosmic question first, the writer bids us note that the state of the universe at any time depends on two factors, the natural laws in force and the initial state on which they acted. This latter, he says, depends wholly on the power of the Almighty, who thus controls material results. On this basis he would explain the effect of prayer and the occurrence of miracles, which he regards as reconcilable in this way with the existence of natural law. As regards the biologic problem, including the attitude of the believer toward modern theories of organic evolution, the writer notes that doctrinal authority is mute regarding methods of creation, while science clearly teaches two things—that life has not always existed on the globe and that it did not appear until the environment was ready for it.

Regarding the process of life's beginning, science, too, is absolutely silent, altho the system-makers (he instances Haeckel, of course) have been busy with their imaginations. There remains the anthropologic problem. This, the writer says, interests at once the philosopher, the naturalist, and the Christian. The scientific investigator who regards man legitimately, the writer thinks (he names Quatrefages as an example), studies him as a member of the vast family of living beings, assigns him a place in their hierarchy, investigates the epoch of his first appearance on the earth, the traces of his primitive industry, his embryonic civilization, his division into races. He is totally incompetent to tell us how the earliest men came to be, why man exists at all, whence he came, and whither he goes. The philosopher may go further, and may study man psychologically. If he is a materialist, the author acknowledges, he may construct genealogical trees for man that reach back into the world of the lower animals; such systems the writer regards as fanciful, but he asserts that their establishment will not alter the fact that the existence of mind in man separates him sharply from the rest of the animal world. In conclusion, the reviewer has this to say on the general subject:

"The conclusion that may be drawn from what precedes, and still more from the work itself that we have been considering, is that the pretended conflict between Science and Faith is rather between a certain kind of science (certainly not science as such) and reason itself. For as faith is based primarily on reason, we must finally, if we oppose it, end by outraging reason itself by affirming the existence of effects more powerful than their causes and also of effects without any causes at all.

"Driven into its last entrenchments, all the materialist philosophy—for it is not science that is materialistic; true science has no qualifying epithet—all the materialistic philosophy has concentrated itself into this absurdity: Phenomena have no causes."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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NEW-THEATER MANAGERS

EXPECTATION and surmise have been allayed by the announcement of the executive staff of the New Theater. The office will be triple-headed. Mr. Winthrop Ames will be director, Mr. Lee Shubert business manager, and Mr. John Corbin literary manager. Thus will be combined elements representing New York with a large infusion of Boston. Mr. Ames and Mr. Corbin are men of Harvard, the former having also been an arduous student of stagecraft both in Europe and America, as well as a theatrical manager in Boston. Mr. Corbin has been an author and a dramatic critic associated with the New-York press.

The public announcement of the New-Theater directors is accompanied by an outline of the policy to be pursued. This house will present drama and not musical comedy, spectacles, or similar entertainment. As outlined in the New York *Sun* the intention of the founders comprehends such as the following:

"The theater will attempt to include in its répertoire the best work of modern English and Continental dramatists, but since its chief aim is to build up a native American stage every effort will be made to secure the works of American play-writers. The founders do not hesitate to say that an insensible effect that they hope to bring about will be the encouragement and training of American playwrights.

WINTHROP AMES, Director. JOHN CORBIN, Literary Manager. LEE SHUBERT, Business Manager.

RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CONDUCT OF THE NEW THEATER.

Mr. Shubert has been long known as a successful New-York manager. Of him the New York *Times* observes:

"It was the appointment of Lee Shubert, the theatrical manager, to be business manager of the New Theater which astonished Broadway. Almost every prominent theatrical man except Mr. Shubert had been mentioned as a possible member of the New-Theater board, it being supposed that Mr. Shubert, who is much engrossed in the many details of some thirty theatrical companies and many theaters, was too much occupied to attempt this important mission.

"The theatrical men who have looked at the New-Theater project as visionary and doubted the ability of the management of such an institution to get the best players, the best plays, and the best terms for work, were first to acknowledge last night the value of having as business manager a man who could command all these practical requisites. When Broadway heard the news it was agreed not only that the theater would be an assured success, but also exprest pleasure that the executive staff should consist of men thoroughly American in training and sentiment. Mr. Shubert's connection with the New Theater is entirely separate from the enterprises of his firm, and he merely devotes to it his acknowledged business ability and wide experience."

The careers of the other two are also more fully indicated by the same journal:

"Mr. Ames, the director, is a native of Boston and was graduated from Harvard in 1895, where he spent a post-graduate year specializing in dramatic literature. For four years, in partnership with Lorin F. Deland, he leased and conducted the Castle Square Theater, in Boston, establishing a stock company that won wide fame. After giving up the Castle Square and with larger projects in mind, Mr. Ames spent a year in Europe studying theaters and opera-houses. He had already purchased a site and had plans drawn for his proposed theater in Boston, but postponed that undertaking to assume the directorship of the New Theater.

"Mr. Corbin, also a Harvard man, has been widely known as an author and dramatic critic. He was for three years the dramatic critic of *The Times*, and for three years held a similar post on *The Sun*, resigning about a year ago to devote himself to literary work. He has recently published two novels."

"A reading committee, composed of competent, broad-viewed, and experienced men, is to be formed, and every play submitted to the theater will have a prompt and careful reading. As the committee hasn't been selected yet, authors are requested to keep their manuscripts at home for the present.

"In order to make the New Theater always an attraction its management will present plays on the 'repertory system.' Instead of running one play for hundreds of nights, popular tho it may be, the New Theater will have several plays in production at the same time, and these will be presented in alternation. By this method the theater will be able to present from ten to fifteen plays in a season without cutting short the runs of those that prove popular successes.

"No announcement has been made yet of the personnel of the first company that will be engaged for the new playhouse, and no date for the opening has been set. Altho the management promises that there will be stars, the one-actor basis is not the one the theater is going to work upon. No performer will be allowed to overshadow others further than personal ability and opportunity offers. It is hoped that a company may be built up of such caliber that plays may be produced to their full acting capacity in every part.

"'It is not within the range of possibility that a company of the highest order can be created at once,' says the statement of the founders, 'but it will be possible to institute from the beginning a company capable of thoroughly artistic and cooperative acting.'

"One innovation which the projectors of the New Theater hope to be popular is the production of opéra comique. One evening and possibly one matinée a week will be given over to lighter opera, which will be rendered by the singers of the Metropolitan Opera Company. Such operas as would be unsuited to the larger audiences in the Metropolitan Opera House will be presented."

The owners expect the theater to pay no profit but "profit itself by every accretion over and above the cost of running expenses." The financial scheme is given in the words of the directors. Thus:

"A low annual rental is set upon land and building, and this the theater will be required to earn in addition to running expenses. All funds over the gross cost of conducting the theater are to be turned back to the further development of the enterprise."

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THE ENGLISH WINSTON CHURCHILL

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL is often pointed out as one of the most picturesque figures in contemporary English politics. The brilliancy of his public career serves, perhaps, to dim the position he holds in contemporary literature, which, we are assured, ranks him "with the masters." He is said to "combine in his person those diverse and proverbially irreconcilable qualities of the man of action, the orator, and the man of letters." A hint of explanation of this diversity is given by a writer in the English *Bookman* (London, July) in pointing out that his American mother, now Mrs. Cornwallis-West, may have endowed him with his "precocity, assertiveness, and restless energy," characteristic of her nationality, while from his father came his "hereditary aptitude for affairs and the grand style in entering upon them"—"part of the inalienable inheritance that has been handed down to him from his illustrious ancestor, the great Duke of Marlborough." He was an author and had four books to his credit before he became a parliamentary candidate. One of these—his life of his father, Lord Randolph Churchill—drew from Lord Rosebery the tribute of "a fascinating book, one to be marked among the first dozen, perhaps the first half-dozen, biographies in our language." His other literary titles to fame are his work "as a brilliant war correspondent, as a military historian, as a novelist." His novel, "Savrola," was published in 1900, after having appeared serially three years earlier in *Macmillan's*. It is described as "one of the school that Mr. George Meredith founded and Mr. Anthony Hope has taken over." Only it is "less romantic, more realistic than stories of that school are apt to be, comes to closer grip with actual problems of modern life, and has a high seriousness of its own." The writer in *The Bookman* gives us this further analysis:

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WINSTON CHURCHILL,

The brilliant parliamentarian and literary man, whose qualities exhibit his mixt American and British descent.

"Its scenes are laid in an imaginary republic whose president, ambitious and unscrupulous, is rapidly developing into a despot, and *Savrola* is the popular leader of the reform party. The president has rigorously and brutally repressed a threatened riot by promptly shooting down the people in the street, and *Savrola*, who had hoped to mend matters by constitutional methods, sees that he is bent upon a *coup d'état*, and that the time has come to yield to the importunities of the more fiery of his supporters and resort to force, but he keeps his head and resolutely curbs the impatience of his friends until everything is in readiness and the right hour has struck.

"A man of lofty ideals, a humanitarian, a scornfully incorruptible politician, *Savrola* is also an eloquent orator who can play upon the sentiments and passions of an audience as skilfully as a musician can upon his instrument; he is an autocratic, not a passionate lover; he is cool and diplomatic enough always to hold his enthusiasms in leash, but he can be as heroic as the most reckless when there is nothing more to be gained by waiting or caution. I share the general impression that *Savrola* is the shadow of his creator, that Mr. Churchill has endowed him with the doubts, the dreams, the aspirations, and something of the philosophy that are in reality his own."

In the same year with "Savrola" were published "London to Ladysmith *via* Pretoria" and "Ian Hamilton's March," says the writer, "the two books that, including and supplementing his South-African war correspondence to *The Morning Post*, made Mr. Churchill's name a household word from end to end of the country." We read:

"Wherever you went in those days he was a subject of discussion, of eulogy and detraction; there were the usual armchair oracles who sneered and ridiculed, of course, but the multitude was taken with the dash and go and enterprise with which he had plunged headlong into danger, and filled with a glamourous and perilous part in some of the most stirring incidents of the war. He was a well-known journalist already, but now he awoke one morning to find himself a famous and a popular one, and a national hero, to boot.

"It is a gallant and a memorable story, his of the Boer War, and he has narrated his personal share in it with gusto, joyously, straightforwardly, picturesquely, honestly, without mock modesty and without boastfulness; nor is he diffident about giving frank expression to his views on the conduct of the war, about discussing with equal frankness its causes and the personal behavior of those on the spot whose future hopes and prosperity hung on the success of the British arms. It is very characteristic, too, that tho he sailed to the Cape a believer in the necessity of the war, and with a rooted prejudice against the Boer that amounted almost to contempt, he came back glorying in England's victory, but, in spite of some rough handling he had received from him, with all his prejudice against the beaten enemy uprooted, his dislike turned to a generous admiration, his contempt of him into respect and regard because of the simple sincerity and uprightness he had found in him. One of the most hauntingly pathetic touches in 'London to Ladysmith' occurs in a strong, poignant little sketch of the homely, sternly earnest-looking, gray-haired old Boer whom he paused to look down on as he lay dead, with his rifle in his hands, on one of the battlefields.

"This courageous readiness to discard a mistaken opinion, as soon as he has been nearer to the matter and discovered his mistake, leads those who have merely acquired their opinions pretty much as they acquired their baptismal names to charge Mr. Churchill with instability and inconsistency, but to any one who stops to think about it, it is one of the finest and manliest traits in his character."

It was during the six years after his first election to the House of Commons that Mr. Churchill wrote that biography of his father which is treated in these words:

"Judged either as literature or as a contribution to modern history, it is probably the ablest and most important of his books. Here, as in all he has written, the style is the man: virile, eager, emphatic, impetuous in utterance, but deliberate in judgment. He writes as he speaks, racily, vividly, rising to heights of glowing eloquence, flecking his pages with humor and irony, handling facts and figures lightly, luminously, attractively, going down, at need, to dead levels of every-day affairs and making them live wherever he touches them. His style is amazingly sensitive and flexible; familiar, dignified, lively, serious by turns, it keeps always to the changing level of its argument with an apparently effortless ease that is the perfection of narrative art. When there is some master-stroke of parliamentary tactics, some popular triumph of action or oratory to be recorded, you feel the pride and vigor and elation of that triumph pulsing in the language that tells of it; but nothing could be more quietly restrained, plainer, more simply matter-of-fact than the unemotional terms in which the tragedy of Lord Randolph's closing days are set down, and nothing more dramatically and poignantly effective. . . . . .

"The literary instinct is still prevailingly alive in him, and his plans for the future are not bounded entirely by the parliamentary horizon. For many men his arduous and anxious political activities would be more than a sufficient occupation, but he is a man of extraordinary energies and industry, and more systematic and plodding than his restless, highly nervous temperament would lead one to expect."

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"FROHMANIZING" THE SEA

"WEEP, mermaids, on one another's shoulders," adjures Mr. Max Beerbohm on hearing that Mr. Frohman is to introduce "marine drama." By that latter term he designates a rumored new theatrical enterprise that is to furnish entertainment to travelers on transatlantic liners. The steamship companies have "promised to provide the floating theater," reports "Max," "and Mr. Frohman will do the rest." Some of the supposititious details of Mr. Frohman's scheme as previsioned by this genial dramatic critic of *The Saturday Review* (London) are as follows:

"His idea is not, at present, to provide every steamship with a troop of mimes as permanent members of the crew. That will come, doubtless. Both in England and in America there are multitudes of mimes who can not get engagements on dry land. The Atlantic will be for them, as for struggling young doctors, a welcome outlet. And maritime discipline will do for their art just what is so signally not done in our theaters. Brisk, handy, unselfish, breezy, trim, they will be attired throughout the day in a neat blue uniform. On their peaked caps they will wear a badge consisting of the masks of comedy and tragedy caught on either tip of an anchor. The leading man will be distinguished from the rest by nothing save a gold stripe or two on the sleeve. All of them will be up at five in the morning for rehearsal—five sharp. They will never be allowed to perform the same piece twice in one week. They will be liable to be put in irons if they miss a cue, or overact, or underact. If the ship happens to founder during a performance they will stick to their posts, continuing to speak their lines with spirit and devotion even on their way down to the ocean's bed. This sort of thing will do them no end of good, believe me. But we shall have to wait for it. For the present there is to be no specifically Atlantic school of acting. The performances on the liners are to be given by casual and irresponsible landlubbers. 'I've got,' says Mr. Frohman, 'the plays and companies coming and going across the Atlantic all the while,' and it is on them that he relies to charm our transits. How about rough weather? I do not like to think of *Romeo* staggering for foothold in the moon-lit garden, or of *Juliet* unable to retain her potion. Besides, many tho Mr. Frohman's companies are, they will not suffice for anything like a regular service on the liners of even one steamship company. They come and go 'all the while' doubtless; but it is rarely that more than two or three of them leave New York on the one hand, and Liverpool or Southampton on the other, in the course of one week. Liners will therefore frequently have to put out to sea with their theaters closed and their passengers furious. At this moment, of course, there is no sane person who feels the slightest desire for nightly theatrical performances on the Atlantic. But Civilization never gives us this or that because we want it. What she does is to give us things which we stupidly imagine we can't do without when once we have got them. Personally, I am not very liable to this illusion; and, whenever I go to America, I shall choose an unfrohmanized vessel."

MISS DUNCAN'S DANCING-CLASS
Taking their outdoor exercise in Greek costume and sandals.

From the "Illustrated London News."
ISADORA DUNCAN AND HER PUPILS IN GREEK DANCING.
Her poses, says an English journal, "are the most perfect living realizations of the art of Tanagra."

Once having given himself the bit Mr. Max Beerbohm does not stop with the embroidery of fact. He goes on to provide a little invention. "Civilization," he says, "can not bear to think of us evading for even six short days any of the boons with which she has bedeviled our existence. And it has worried her very much to think of us ever being out of reach of Mr. Frohman's Theatrical Syndicate." Further:

"Nor is she to be satisfied by the prospect of him conquering the Atlantic. 'See,' I hear her whisper in the ear of the great organizer, 'see those little steamboats puffing to and fro between Dover and Calais. Think of the poor passengers on them, with a whole hour of their short lives being wasted.' 'One thing at a time, ma'am,' says Mr. Frohman curtly, but jots down on his shirt cuff 'Channel steamers—one-act plays—why not?'"

REVIVAL OF GREEK DANCING

THE return of Isadora Duncan to her native shores next season might be said definitely to confirm the renaissance of stage dancing among us. With an immense vogue in Germany, and a recent sensational success in London, this Californian who left us some ten years ago will probably equal the popularity of Mlle. Genee who achieved a success in New York distanced by no other. As a mark of the dancing fever it is to be noted that the summer stage is occupied with imitators of another American—Maud Allan, whose recall is urged upon managers by eager observers of London suffrages. When Isadora Duncan was last in America she made a few public appearances as an interpreter through the dance of the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam; now she is largely engaged in a revival of classic dancing, and to such effect has she brought the art that a writer in *The New Age* (London) is, through her instrumentality, "beginning to have faith in the democracy." The democracy, that is the crowd, he says, "roared, clapped, stamped, and bravoed" at her dancing. "The crowd roared because the dance was inspiriting—inspiriting in the sublime way characteristic of all great art." The critics, he notes, have been only mildly pleased; but they are only "intellectual debauchees . . . good at catching tricks of posing, but big sentiments escape them." "The crowds love Isadora," the writer, Mr. W. R. Titterton, asserts, "for the same reason that they love Ellen Terry—because

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she is jolly in the grand manner." After all, he reflects, "to be human is the divine thing in art." This is how the writer describes the dance of Isadora Duncan and her class of children:

"The stage is lighted by a dull glow from above, and one pictures flaring somewhere in the wings all the moral codes and philosophies of the earth. With a glad sigh we leave the thought of such things behind us and fix our eyes on those that come forth leaping from the dark, naked-limbed, with shining, jolly faces, their hair and their drapes blown backward in the fierce wind of the mouth of God.

"And here they run and trip and sway and scamper and part and join, and each moves other than the rest, and each moves to her heart's desire; and yet, watch! They fit in, there is no jar, no discord, it is one tune they dance to, tho their movements are so diverse; one rhythm sways them, one harmony controls.

"And here a little puff-ball of a chick gallops with a shriek of delight out of the shell and back again; and here three others, and yet again three others trip into vision and join hands and dance the fairy ring and fly headlong; and here comes another, an older one, and the dawn of Knowledge is in her eyes, and in one and another she seeks for the soul of her mate and can not find it, and then at last she sees her mate coming dancing, swaying toward her, and she runs to her, and the other with a toss of the head and a laugh eludes her, entices, retreats, beckons, flies shamefaced, ripples all over with provoking virginal laughter. And here comes little puff-ball again; and here the merry-go-round; and the Love Flight begins again, and now it is a medley of motives; and now the seeker has her mate and holds her at arms' length and swings round with her, and puff-ball and her fellows circle round them, and the cunning music creeps in and out and round the heart-strings; and then in a breath the wind has caught and scattered them, and the music halts and points to the sinking sun, and desire drowses and eyelids flicker and limbs bend and sink. They drowse and sink, sink to the earth soft as the snow falls, softer than dead leaves falling, soft as the light-foot dusk that gathers round. White folded blossoms dappling the grass, they lie. Heads droop. They sleep. Hush! . . . Hush! . . . All sleep but one; this one that steps so softly from sleeper to sleeper, peering into the eyes of them, and passing, peering, and passing. Hush! Hush! They sleep. . . . And on the eyelids of this one, too, the music lays soft fingers, and as the night comes and the music flies away, she stretches herself up like unto a white-flamed candle in the dark, then droops and falls. Good-night! Good-night! Tremble out, song of the night-bird! Head on her hand she sleeps. . . . Sleeps."

The above is what the writer calls "one of the sermons of Isadora." She herself is characterized variously according to what she expresses, as "the goddess, the wood sprite, the fishwife from Cuxhaven." Even more:

"No anemic, ethereal juggler with dainty poses is she, but the blood of the Vikings is in her veins. She is of the race of those fierce women of the streaming hair and wrapt, ecstatic faces that drove the Fabian warriors on the foe. . . . And the next moment she is looking at you so childish and innocent that you guess her straight from a toy tea party with the *Mad Hatter* and his frivolous friends."

It is in her jolly moods that Isadora Duncan is at her best, we are told, with this further:

"She can be jolly in all keys, from the delicate tripping tones of the shepherd dance to the blusterous C major of that pawing war-horse movement which always carries me by storm. But she is a splendid defiant spirit of war, too; and she is the only dancer of dirges who does not make me laugh. Yet, perhaps, none of these moods show her at her most original work. It is in another dance —the 'Pan and Echo'—that she strikes her strangest note. Here speak out with startling clarity the ancient voices of the earth; *Pan* reaches forward to the invisible flying *Echo* with gestures half of the god, half of the goat—inhuman gestures which set us shuddering with delight. There has been nothing like that before in the dance.

"The statuesque stuff, the not-quite-dancing is not electric, is not meant to be; but from time to time I find it dull (admitted, in passing, that dulness is an essential attribute of original genius, and that there are dull spaces in the walls of a Gothic cathedral), and the joints in the manufacture seem to show, as if the alphabet of gesture had been well learnt but the phrasing were still stiff. Yet it is always beautiful; stop the dance at any moment and you have a statue perfect in line. The soul of the dance, she has discovered, is the beauty of an ever-changing line. The dancing of Isadora is a drama—'The Adventures of the Plastic Line.'"

What is most interesting about this more peaceful part of her art, observes the writer, is that you see the artist consciously at work reconstructing the language of gesture:

"Just as music, sculpture, painting, literature have their conventional languages, dancing is to have its language. Every movement of the limbs is to have its meaning, every primitive emotion its conventional sign; the leit motif transformed into gesture, in fact. Hitherto dancing has been inarticulate; not until we have agreed upon a language for the emotions can we hope to express any subtle shades of them. Every part of the body will have its place in this language. We shall no longer be content with a face and a pair of hands. . . . . .

"How well her theory works her pupils bear testimony. Open a thousand Isadora-Duncan schools in England and you may issue advance notices of the Golden Age."

IS OPTIMISM PLAYED OUT?

OPTIMISM may do very well for life, but it plays havoc with literature, according to the almost simultaneous voicings of an American and an English critic. We Americans are full of hope and sunniness, and we can't abide the lack of those qualities in our literature. Consequently we reap our proper harvest in inanity or something next to that. Mr. Charles Leonard Moore in *The Dial* (Chicago, July 16) puts it this way:

"Optimism is a habit of mind rather than an idea. I do not know whether Americans have more hope and sunny expectations than other races, but we talk and preach them more. I think this rose-colored outlook, whatever effect it may have on life itself, is detrimental to literature. It banishes tragedy and all great and serious thought. It makes our art of all kinds thin and flat and savorless. How are we going to make bricks without straw?—how produce great effects without great means?—how project rounded figures without shadow? Our optimism and lack of depth are largely due to our material success, and to the fact that we have never known, as a nation, defeat, despair, and crushing grief. In a literary way, it has been taught us by Emerson. The New-England prophet is a delightful 'friend of the spirit,' but the attempt to build either great lives or great books out of his preachments would be like carrying out smoke in a hand basket."

Curiously enough, almost the same plaint is raised by a writer in *The Nation* (London), who, after charging that "the want of truthfulness with which problems of sex are regarded in middle-class England reacts unfavorably on the work of our novelists, who may be salacious or suggestive, but not sincere," adds this:

"What weighs on our novelists with even greater pressure is the optimistic idealism which has the greatest aversion for any picture of life that is sombre, tragic, or even uncompromising. This mental temper of our average reader makes directly for lack of depth in our novelists, and we have only to glance through the newspapers to see how little the dark, ironic side of life, the sin, the suffering, the tragedy of the modern world, find their rightful place in the work of the English novelist. While we equal the Continental schools in studies of character, and perhaps excel them in the variety and originality of our novels of domestic life, we are far inferior in the novel of psychological analysis.

"Dare we hope for a more unflinching gaze at the realities of life from the younger school of writers? The question is one of popular pseudo-realism versus true realism, and false romanticism versus true romanticism. Current literature reflects very faithfully the feeling of the day, and the dominant class of reader now asks only to be amused and distracted, and to have his prejudices and illusions respected. Should our national prosperity have to meet the rude shock of a European war, or grave peril to any part of the Empire, we should immediately see arrive a far more serious school of writers to interpret for us the handwriting on our walls."

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CLIMBING A HILL IN SCOTLAND.

WINSTON CHURCHILL MAKING A SPEECH FROM THE TOP OF HIS CAR IN AN ENGLISH TOWN.

A HAIRPIN TURN ON GLENCOE HILL, SCOTLAND.

MOTOR-TRIPS AND MOTOR-CARS

END OF THE NEW-YORK-TO-PARIS RACE

THE motor-car race from New York to Paris is ended. On July 26 the German car arrived in Paris, and on July 30 the American car arrived there. The American car, tho second to come in, has, however, won the race. The reasons are explained as follows in the New York *Times:*

"In spite of leading the way into Paris, the German car is not the winner. In America it was shipped by railroad from Pocatello in Idaho to Seattle in order to sail with the American car for Siberia. It failed to cover 1,100 miles of road in the United States, and was twenty-three days behind the American when loaded on the train. The committee decided not to disqualify the car, but to penalize it fifteen days on the run from Vladivostok to Paris. The American car also received an allowance of fifteen days for its journey from Seattle to Alaska and back."

In order to win the race, the German had to lead the American into Paris by thirty days. The American car was therefore long practically certain of victory. The same paper points out that the Italian car, tho still far behind, might arrive in Paris a fortnight later than the German, in which case it "would secure second place, since it had gained a fifteen-day advantage over the Germans in America." There was, however, "very little chance of the Italians making any such remarkable time on the road, as they were last reported at Tomsk five days ago [that is, on July 22], with over 5,000 miles still to travel."

Altho thus deprived of the glory of winning the race, under conditions imposed after the race was begun, the German car has won a trophy offered by the Russian Grand Duke Vladimir to the car which would reach Paris first. It is also not unlikely that the German car has won the prize of $1,000 which was offered by J. D. Thompson to the driver who should first arrive in Paris with an American flag given to him in New York. The question, however, remains open as to whether the penalty already referred to as imposed on the German car will be applied in making this award. About 11,000 miles in round figures were traversed by the German car in 130 days, while the American car covered about 12,000 miles in 108 days.

George Shuster, who drove the American car into Paris, had been in the car ever since it left New York. From New York to Cheyenne, however, it was driven by Montague Roberts. At Cheyenne, Mathewson became the driver to Ogden. At Ogden its wheel was taken by Harold Brinker, who retained it until San Francisco was reached. Thenceforth Shuster drove the car himself all the way to Paris, except for relief from Miller during the night-and-day running near the end of the trip.

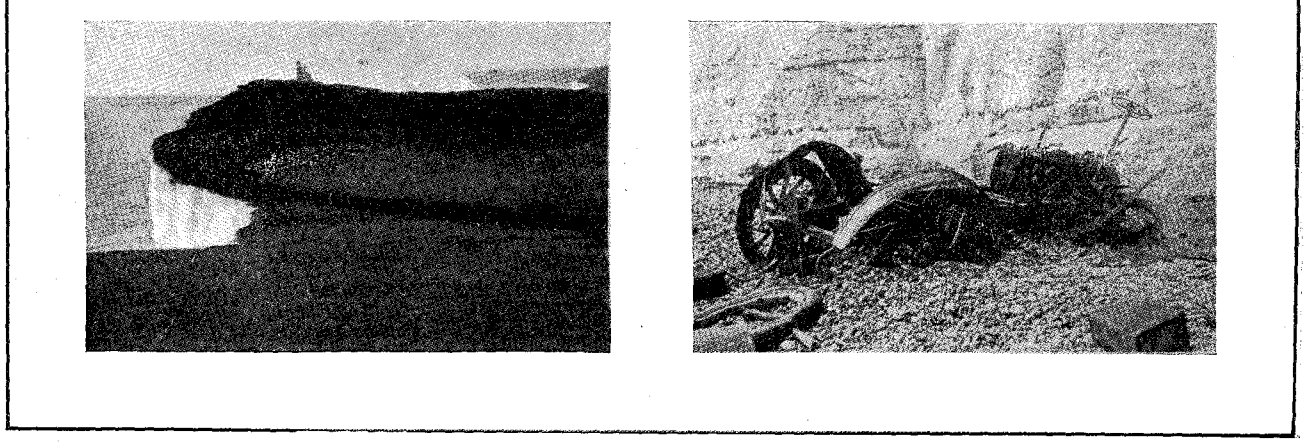
KOEPPEN'S PERSONAL VICTORY

Lieutenan Koeppen, manager of the German car, received in both Paris and Berlin a hero's honor. Going to his hotel in Paris he found it filled with Americans who, says a cable dispatched to the New York *Times*, "cheered the party as they entered the corridor, and later, when the tanned men entered the dining-room, the same corridor was filled with smartly drest men and women, all of whom were eager to get the automobilists the first good meal they have had for some time."

For several hours Koeppen and his two companions "sat eating and received relays of interested people at table." On the following day he had an invitation to lunch with the German Ambassador, and that evening was to start for home, his leave of absence from the army expiring on August 1. In an interview Koeppen is reported as having said:

"We have had a splendid trip, and I'd like to take another such. The journey has doubtless been very different for every car, and it is not fair to judge any car by its experiences. For instance, one car has a breakdown in a large city where it is easy to get the necessary materials for repairs, but another car has the same kind of breakdown in Siberia, miles from a railroad.

"Incidentally I have visited America for the first time. I found it the pleasantest country we traveled in, and wish the roads



WRECK OF A CAR AT BEACHY HEAD, ON THE CHANNEL COAST OF ENGLAND.

The car, unoccupied, plunged over this cliff to the beach below, a descent of 250 feet

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THE MAIN HIGHWAY WESTWARD OUT OF VLADIVOSTOK.

were as nice as the people. All through the West we were treated royally.

"We had, of course, our great reception in Berlin. There must have been as many people waiting for us as waited for the soldiers to return from France in 1870. Over a million people thronged the streets, and in the roads outside Berlin it was almost impossible to move. When we stopt in front of the *Berliner Zeitung* at noon the people carried me on their shoulders into the newspaper office. Later we were given a reception at the Imperial Automobile Club. Altogether the trip has been a great success."

Koeppen's success has a personal side that would have been absent from any other contestant reaching Paris first. "It was his courage and perseverance alone," says a *Times* writer, "that kept the German car in the race after it was hopelessly beaten, while his sportsmanship throughout has been exemplary."

He and his companions, Hans Knape and Ernst Maass, were all amateurs as to motor-cars when fired with an ambition to see their country represented in this race. They "visited thirty automobile concerns to get a car in which to make the attempt, and finally managed to interest manufacturers to the extent of the donation of a car." From an enterprising Berlin newspaper they obtained a contribution of $1,000. Subsequently the motor-car company made a similar donation. The three men then "agreed to pay all other expenses." The car was built in less than thirty days. By working themselves for two whole days prior to the date of sailing for America they managed to get the car in shape and arrived in New York five days before the start. Ill luck pursued them for the most of the time in America:

"In unloading their car from the steamer it was so damaged that only the most extraordinary exertion enabled them to make ready for the start. They were ill-advised in the preparation for the trip. They had weighted it with an unnecessary amount of supplies, intending to carry the whole equipment across the United States because they would need it in Alaska and Northern Siberia. Their car weighed more than 8,000 pounds when they left New York, and altho some of this load was removed en route and shipped ahead, they were still much overweighted. They also made no allowance for roads of lower grade than are found in Germany.

"The extraordinary blizzard which the cars encountered in Indiana was especially hard on the heavily weighted German car, and they fell behind constantly on this first leg of the course. At Chicago differences arose between Maass and Knape, on the one hand, and Koeppen, on the other, as to the conduct of the car, and it was a question which side would continue. On account of his Army assignment to the race, Koeppen declared he could not quit, so Maass and Knape left him at Chicago. He was then faced with the problem of taking the car over this extraordinary course with absolutely no automobile experience, but he did not weaken for an instant.

"A more serious difficulty still confronted him. The race would cost $25,000 to complete. Eighty per cent. of this Koeppen would have to stand. The cost was to have been divided equally among the three men up to $10,000, and Koeppen supplied a reserve fund of $5,000. When the other two left the car Koeppen agreed not only to reimburse them, but to pay the whole expense. In making this agreement he knew that he had wiped out all of his private fortune and plunged himself into a $10,000 debt.

"He engaged a German-American mechanic, Schneider, to drive the car to Paris, and with this man he set out with only two days' delay. When the car reached the middle of Iowa he was without tires, the supply which he had sent ahead to Seattle for use in Siberia having been lost in transit. This occasioned the loss of nearly a week in crossing the continent before he finally found the supply.

"After an extraordinary sequence of disasters he finally reached Ogden on the last 1,500 miles of the route, but the American was then leaving Seattle for Alaska, and the other competitors remaining in the race were in San Francisco. Koeppen kept doggedly on, but in trying to cross the unspeakable stretch between Kelton in Utah and Montello in Nevada he broke the frame of his car and blew out two cylinders.

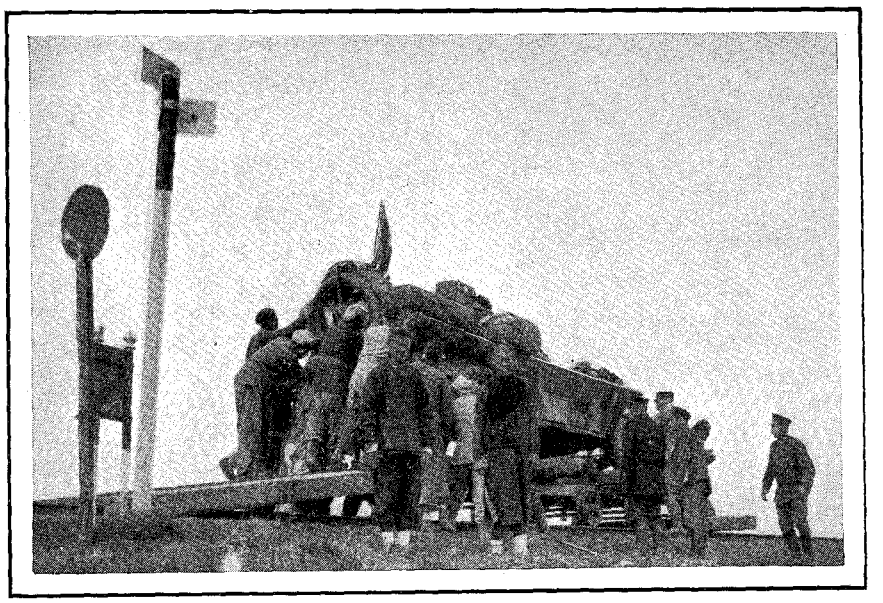
"This disaster was enough to take the last bit of courage out of the strongest heart, but it could not check Koeppen. He spent a week at Ogden repairing the car and then set out on the road once more, determining to try to reach Seattle direct, instead of going to San Francisco.

"Before Koeppen sailed from Seattle, however, the sorest blow of all fell. Schneider, who had agreed to go all the way to Paris, was taken ill and quit, and Koeppen was left to make the trip alone. He cabled to Berlin for help, and the factory sent him two expert chauffeurs to Vladivostok and extra supplies, while he crossed the Pacific alone to meet them there."

Of the turn in the luck of Koeppen the writer remarks first that in Siberia he "had a big advantage in fresh men who knew the country, and in being in close touch with his base of supplies; but, tho the American pulled far ahead on several occasions, the German plugged on stoically and steadily, finally to lead the way into St. Petersburg and Western Europe when the Americans came to grief on the road."

Fortune thenceforth was on the side of the German:

"A $1,000 prize was offered to the car that first reached Chita from Vladivostok. The American met with an accident that delayed it five days, and the German, plugging on, slipt in first by two days and captured the prize. A second similar prize was offered to the car arriving first at St. Petersburg, and when the American had this prize in its grasp, another broken gear and a lost extra part on the railroad again cost it five days' delay, on top of losing its way on the road, enabling the German to slip in ahead and carry off the prize again."



LOADING THE AMERICAN CAR ON HAND-CARS IN SIBERIA, THE RAILROAD BEING WITHOUT BALLAST.

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FROSPECTING IN NEVADA IN A MOTOR CAR.

CHRISTIAN FEIGENSPAN of Newark, N. J., recently made a six months' prospecting tour of the gold, silver, and copper regions of Nevada, using a motor-car as his conveyance. More than 6,000 miles were covered—"a greater distance," says a writer in *Motor*, "than would be covered by the average prospector using the old-fashioned modes of transportation, in a lifetime." Mr. Feigenspan believes that, in spite of the hardships and limitations imposed by the car in such a country, the car "will shortly displace the burro, the horse, the mule, and the pony in the mining country of the United States." Among its advantages he names the following:

"The wonderful value of a fast, powerful car is appreciated when the prospector hears of 'a strike,' which is what the

From "Motor."

PROSPECTING IN NEVADA.

miners call a discovery of rich ore, more than a hundred miles away from his camp and far off the line of any railroad. In such times the prospector equipped with pack horses and wagons is seriously handicapped. Before he can reach the scene of the 'strike' all the choice claims are staked and he finds himself again left out of the find. But the man with a motor dashes away with his provisions and tools in his car, and within a few hours is on the spot, possibly the winner of a vast fortune.

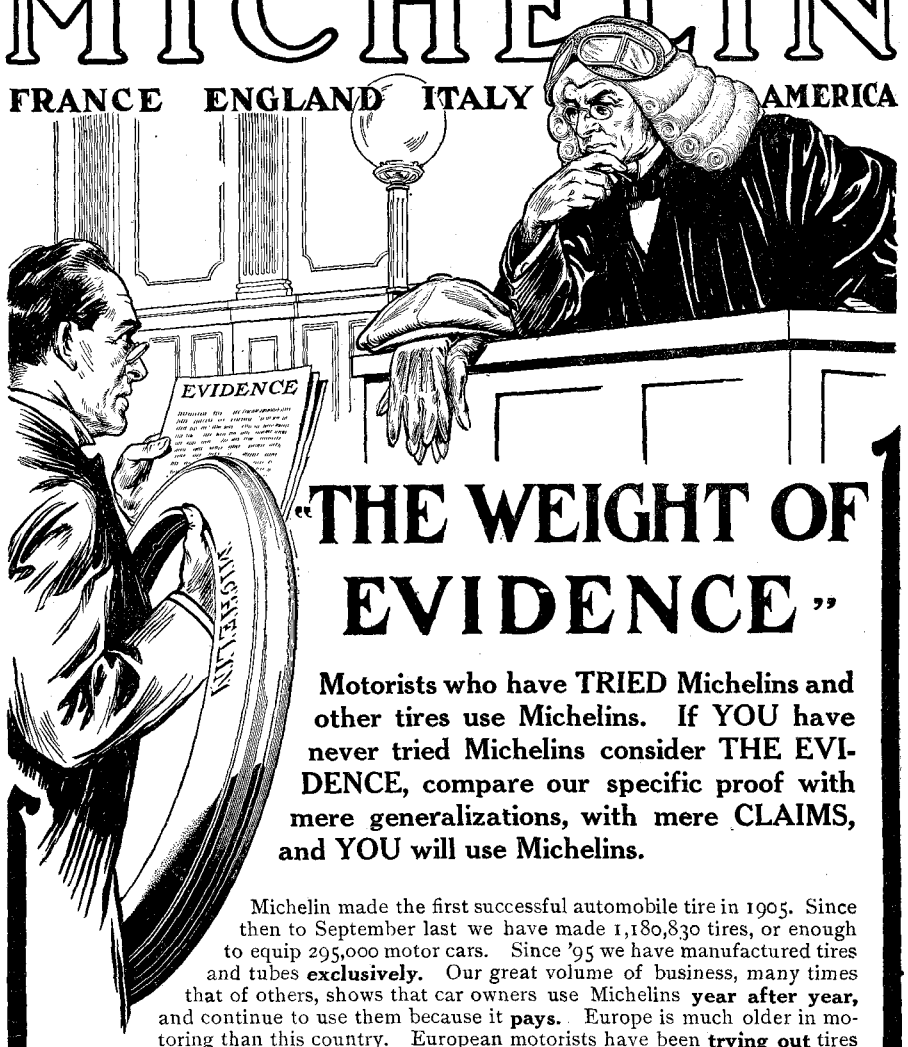
"We found that we could not only do more in a day than a man prospecting in the old way could do in a week, but at night were never exhausted from physical exertion, and we learned that it was even possible to take the car where the pack mule had never been. Against the prospector with a good motor, the man with the pack train or even the swift pony has no chance whatever."

Already the car has come into some general use in that State. Lines of cars "have been established from many of the railway stations to distant camps, and one meets big motors in most unexpected places." The writer considers that the car is "unquestionably the thing to use." He believes it will eventually "supplant all other means of transportation in the mining country, in spite of the difficulties to be overcome at first."

Owing to the difficulties to be encountered—mountain grades and pathless wastes of sand—Mr. Feigenspan took with him "extra parts enough practically to rebuild his car in the wilderness," but as matters

MICHELIN

FRANCE ENGLAND ITALY AMERICA



"THE WEIGHT OF EVIDENCE"

Motorists who have TRIED Michelins and other tires use Michelins. If YOU have never tried Michelins consider THE EVIDENCE, compare our specific proof with mere generalizations, with mere CLAIMS, and YOU will use Michelins.

Michelin made the first successful automobile tire in 1905. Since then to September last we have made 1,180,830 tires, or enough to equip 295,000 motor cars. Since '95 we have manufactured tires and tubes **exclusively.** Our great volume of business, many times that of others, shows that car owners use Michelins **year after year,** and continue to use them because it **pays.** Europe is much older in motoring than this country. European motorists have been **trying out** tires for some years longer than you have. More than half the cars in all Europe are equipped with Michelins. France is the oldest motoring country in Europe. In France the use of Michelins is almost **universal.** Tires can be purchased in France cheaper than Michelins—yet the careful, thrifty Frenchman uses Michelins because his longer experience has taught him that it pays.

Do you know that manufacturers who use cheaper tires for their regular equipment pay more for Michelins to use in the world's big contests? Do you know **why?** Because Michelin tires have been on **all** the winning cars in **all** the world's great motoring events, not only this year, but every year, ***ever since motor racing began.*** These manufacturers **know** that Michelins will give their car a better chance of winning—that Michelins stand the strain far better than any others—give the greatest assurance against delay from tire trouble and thus permit the car to show its real value. Michelin's **do** stand the strain—a far greater one than **you** will ever give them—and that is why Michelins **always** win.

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BUFFALO, 908 Main St.
SAN FRANCISCO, 308 Van Ness Ave.
CLEVELAND, 2001 Euclid Ave.

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Speed! I Guess Yes!

$375 **$450**

—And economy, too, in the **Black MOTOR RUNABOUT**

Travels **any** road—up hills, through mud. 2 to 25 miles per hour. 30 miles on one gallon of gasoline. Engine 10-h-p., 2 cylinders, air-cooled. Chain drive gear—Double brake. No tire troubles. Safe, reliable, handsome. Also Top Motor Buggies and Surries. Write for free book No. A-159

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Makes old, double-edged razor blades better than new, improves new blades and insures a perfect shave.

Absolutely automatic and cannot cut strop. Nickel plated stropper and best quality horsehide strop, postpaid for $3.00. Money back in fifteen days if not satisfactory. In ordering, state make of razor.

Illustrated folder free.

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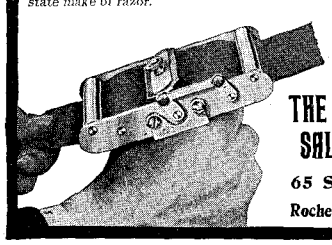

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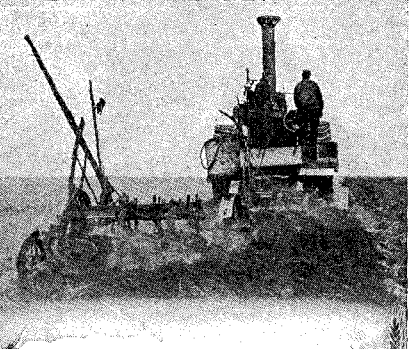
MONEY IN WHEAT



3 Kinds of Dividends

There is a man in Canada who makes the Simple Life pay his friends three kinds of dividends:

A FIRST MORTGAGE

With your money he will buy land in Saskatchawan, the greatest wheat producing country in the world, and give you the first mortgage on it.

6% INTEREST

This mortgage is to run until January first, 1916. Every year until then he will pay you 6%.

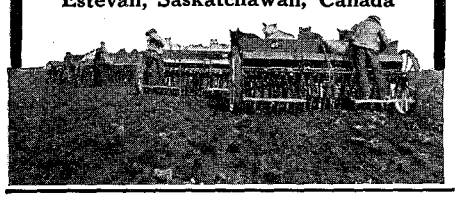
½ OF THE PROFIT

He and his fellow workers will till the soil, sow the grain and give you half the profits from the crops, keeping the other half for himself and his fellow workers as their sole remuneration.

This kind of an enterprise pays dividends on health, wealth and happiness. Those who work with him become healthy and strong. The great crops are exceedingly profitable and the combination of health and wealth secured by productive land, pays a dividend on happiness.

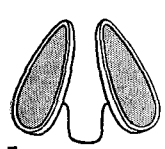
Go and see his steam plows cultivating thousands of acres, or else write to him for full information.

W. C. HOWLAND
Estevan, Saskatchawan, Canada



TO TRANSATLANTIC TOURISTS
"The Traveler's Handbook" is just what you will need. Full of hints. $1.00 net; by mail $1.10. Funk & Wagnalls Company, 44-60 East 23d Street, New York.

DON'T SUFFER FROM Hay Fever



Wear a **Comfort Nasal-Filter**, which filters the air through fine linen and prevents you from inhaling pollen, dust and other irritating substances. Thoroughly tested and merit proved in all climates. Made of sterling silver, light weight, sanitary and practically invisible. Cleanse under faucet or drop into boiling water. If you live in a dusty climate, work in a dusty place, or use an auto, a **Comfort Nasal-Filter** is an absolute necessity to comfort. **PRICE $2.00.**

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430 Globe Bldg. St. Paul, Minnesota

turned out he was able to return "without using a single part." Still, if he were going to make the trip again he "would go prepared with nearly every part of his car, because the loss of one small part might mean the loss of the lives of all the members of the party." Of his trip *Motor* quotes him as saying further:

"I went to Reno prepared to spend a year in my car. The expense of shipping a machine to Reno is about $200. We carried block and tackle and heavy ropes to use in getting out of sand and mud. Tents were taken, so we were always independent of hotels, and we kept a good supply of canned food. For six months we did not have a meal, or sleep a night under a roof. Our car was our home and our soles means of transportation.

"We traveled not only under the scorching sun, but also under the light of the moon. Frequently we would run over the most desolate country by the moonlight without even lighting our lamps. The night was almost as light as the day. Our extra gas we carried in 20-gallon tins. As a rule, we were stocked with four days' provisions.

"Leaving Reno in July, we ran down to Carson and Goldfield, a distance of 350 miles, over fairly good roads. We worked back and forth through that country for a month or so. Then we ran out toward Sweetwater, which is a nine-hour ride from Reno by motor. By donkey it occupies many days and innumerable privations and hardships which one does not feel when going in a good car.

"On this trip we frequently used our canvas sand strips. We had been advised to take them, and they are most necessary. The best plan is to secure strips of heavy canvas about 15 inches wide and 50 feet long. Longer strips would be better, but they would make very large rolls to carry in the car. By placing these strips over the sand and driving the car on them you can easily cross soft places where the bare wheels would sink in like a flash above their hubs.

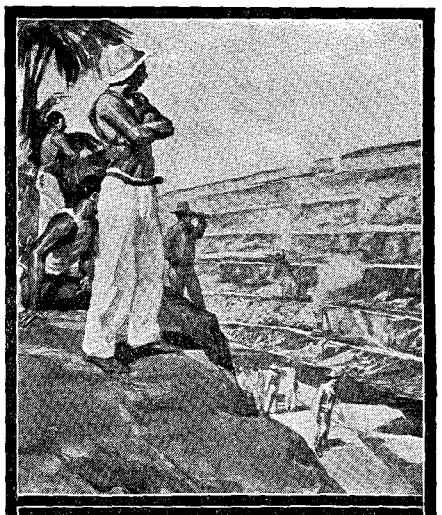
"It is very nice to drive to some well-appointed Eastern hotel or roadhouse and sit down to a meal cooked by an expert from Paris, but it is equally nice to pop off a jack-rabbit or a few quail as they cross your path on the plains, and broil them for your dinner before you crawl into a sleeping-bag spread under the canopy of heaven alone.

"It is very essential to have a high-powered car to get up the mountains and out of the sand. The car must have plenty of clearance as the roads are all camel-backed by the heavy mule teams which pass over them cutting the wagon-tracks deep and leaving the center of the roadbed high and as hard as a rock.

"A great deal of the driving, particularly across the plains, must be done in the first speed, because every bit of the power the driver has at his command must be used to dig through the heavy sand. In the hilly country a man must be kept walking ahead of the car to look out for mule teams. The roads are, as a rule, so narrow that two teams can not pass on a curve, and a meeting on a mountain road is dangerous to both parties. Mules coming suddenly upon a motor are apt to bolt and carry their driver and load over a precipice to death on the rocks below. If the driver of a car should attempt to back suddenly he would probably go over and lose not only his car, but his life.

"We found many large mine-owners using cars, and it was sometimes easier to get gasoline than it was to get water either for ourselves or our car."

For Indigestion Take HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.
It's an effective aid to relieve obstinate indigestion, nervous dyspepsia, headache or depression.



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And other great engineering feats are made possible by the use of *explosives*.

DU PONT ESTABLISHED 1802

DU PONT EXPLOSIVES will remove mountains, dig canals, build railroads, and clear your land of stumps and boulders.

For catalogs, special information, etc., write

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Manufacturers of Explosives and Blasting Supplies of every kind

OUR OFFER will interest you — Facsimiles of Portraits of Winners of National Field Trial Championships. Write Dept. A Du Pont Co., Wilmington, Del.

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RUNS UNDER ALL CONDITIONS

of weather and road. Speed from two to thirty miles per hour. Best car for service in emergencies. Reliable and safe. Absolutely guaranteed best material—workmanship. Find out all about **Kiblinger** MOTOR VEHICLES by writing postal to-day for free book. No blow-outs — punctures or any other tire troubles.

Most dependable car made. Prices from $375 up according to style of body. Write for free book to-day.

Develops 11-H-P. Runs thirty miles on one gallon gasoline.

W. H. Kiblinger Co., Dept. 51, Auburn, Indiana

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CURRENT POETRY

At St. Nicholas in Prisiac.

By A. Hugh Fisher.

On the altar-rail of St. Nicholas Church
Two little angels with wings of wood,
Each on the top of a slender perch,
Stand in the stillness watching the Rood.

Little twin angels gowned in blue,
These are the words of a song for you:

"Praise! praise! for all days
To the man that made us with his hands;
Many come from many lands
To gaze, gaze, and go their ways.

"Gloom, gloom has hidden his doom;
Where he lies no man can tell.
Pray we a rose and a little bluebell,
Bloom, bloom about his tomb.

"In making us he praised the Lord,
Who made the man and made the tree,
And till the woodworm like a sword
Smites us to dust his prayer are we."

—*The Academy* (London, June 6).

In the Place de la Bastille.

By Richard Burton.

On a clear day in Paris, walking where
A century ago red riot leapt
Torrent-like down the streets, I was aware
How, far on the horizon rim, there crept
Pale, ominous clouds; and listening, I heard
Dim, unmistakable, a muttered word:

The thunder's prelude and the tempest's threat.
The hour was bright with sun and jest and song
In the blithe capital—and yet, and yet,
The place was Paris and men's woes are long;
Sudden, for me, beneath that tranquil sky,
The tragic tumbrils, hark! go rumbling by!

—*Scribner's Magazine* (July).

Mother.

By Florence Earle Coates.

At twilight here I sit alone,
Yet not alone; for thoughts of thee—
Pale images of pleasure flown—
Like homing birds, return to me.

R. R. TELEGRAPHER
Increases Ability on Right Food.

Anything that will help the R. R. Telegraph operator to keep a clear head and steady nerves is of interest to operators particularly and to the public generally.

As the waste of brain and nerve cells in active work of this kind is great, it is important that the right kind of food be regularly used to repair the waste.

"I have used Grape-Nuts," writes a B. R. & P. operator, "for the past six or eight years, daily, buying it by the dozen pkgs.

"A friend of mine, a doctor, who had been treating me for stomach trouble and nervous exhaustion, recommended me to leave off so much meat and use fruit and vegetables, with Grape-Nuts as the cereal part of each meal.

"I did so with fine results and have continued Grape-Nuts from that time to the present. I find in my work as R. R. Telegrapher that I can do more work and far easier than I ever could on the old diet.

"To any man who is working his brain and who needs a cool, level head and quick action, I recommend Grape-Nuts, from long experience." "There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

THE BELL SYSTEM
LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE
Uniting 4,000,000 Telephones

American Telephone & Telegraph Co.
The Associated Bell Companies
ONE POLICY—UNIVERSAL SERVICE—ONE SYSTEM

The Telephone's Burden

EVERY day brings a new use—a new requirement. It is the Telephone's Burden not only to keep pace with business development, but to camp constantly a little across the frontier.

Can you imagine a city, as cities once existed, made up of several "quarters" to each of which was confined a population which spoke a separate language?

You, as the average citizen, would be forced to learn several languages, or to go about the city with an interpreter—a process that would seriously interfere with your business.

If, instead of using different languages, the people of a city used *different telephone systems,* the result would be exactly the same. You would have to keep *each particular brand* of telephone.

It is nobody's *fault* that this is so. The Bell companies are not responsible for the fact that a nation's convenience demands the use of one telephone system, any more than they are that *one language* for a nation is better than a collection of provincial dialects.

The associated Bell companies, with their singleness of purpose and unity of service, *are* responsible, however, for doing their utmost to *provide the system that wholly fits this recognized condition* — that prevents the endless and expensive confusion of many systems.

The Telephone's Burden is to embrace in *one* comprehensive system all that a city, or the whole country, needs in the way of telephone service.

This has made the telephone universal. It has brought you the greatest possible number of subscribers with whom to talk.

It has been *flexibility* of the Bell management that has secured the most reasonable rates in the world for an adequate telephone service, and made it *universal.*

This progress would be impossible in the future if the flexibility of management were made inflexible by unwise interference.

The widespread work of development and maintenance carried on by 80,000 employes should clear your mind of doubt, if any exists, that the associated Bell companies are working *with* and *for* the public, striving by the most progressive methods to provide a telephone service at a reasonable price that will take your voice anywhere that your thought goes, or your friend goes, or your letter will travel.

The Bell service is diligently keeping pace with the country's progress, in full knowledge of existing conditions and *the necessities of the future.*

American Telephone & Telegraph Company

"He had small skill o' horse flesh who bought a goose to ride on." Don't take ordinary soaps for house-cleaning.

THE PROPER THING

is SAPOLIO

=Try a cake of it, and be convinced.=

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Are Your Sox Insured?

These sox—just as you like them—soft, thin, cool—

Guaranteed Six Months.

This is the guarantee in each box of six pairs of "Holeproof" Sox: "If any or all of these sox come to holes in six months from the day you buy them, we will replace them free."

We are now making 12,000 pairs a day.

Plenty of people know what it means to wear "Holeproof"—the original guaranteed sox. No others are so well made. We go to extremes to put all the quality into these sox that you like.

We pay an average of 73c per pound for our yarn. We could pay what some others do—35c.

But we use Egyptian and Sea Island Cotton—the softest and finest we know.

And our sox are soft, thin and cool.

You can pay more for unguaranteed sox, yet they lack all the advantages.

See "Holeproof" Sox at your dealer's. Let them sell themselves to you. Please note that the only difference between the best unguaranteed sox and "Holeproof" is that "Holeproof" *wear* longer. Notice how soft and light they are. Then let them show how they wear.

If your dealer does not have genuine "Holeproof" Sox, bearing the "Holeproof" Trade-mark, order direct from us. (Remit in any convenient way). Mail this coupon to us and we will ship you the sox promptly and prepay trsnsportation charges. And remember—the "Holeproof" guarantee protects you. If the sox come to holes and darning within six months, you get new sox FREE.

Holeproof Sox 6 pairs, $2. Medium, light, and extra light weight for midsummer wear. Black, light and dark tan, navy blue and pearl gray. Sizes, 9½ to 12. Six pairs of a size and weight in a box. One color or assorted to order.

Holeproof Stockings 6 pairs, $2. Medium weight. Black, tan, and black with white feet. Sizes, 8 to 11.

Holeproof Lustre-Sox Finished like silk. 6 pairs, $3. Extra light weight. Black, navy blue, Burgundy red, light and dark tan and pearl gray. Sizes, 9½ to 12.

Holeproof Lustre-Stockings Finished like silk. 6 pairs, $3. Extra light weight. Tan and black. Sizes, 8 to 11.

Reg. U. S. Pat. Office, 1906

Ask for our Free Book, "How to make Your Feet Happy."

Cut out coupon as memo 4454

Holeproof Hosiery Co.,
135 Fourth St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Enclosed $____ Please send me____

boxes of Holeproof____ Size____

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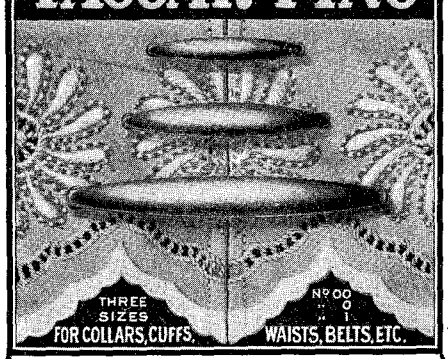
Name ____

Address ____

Holeproof Sox

VASSAR PINS



Unbreakable, unbendable.

Needle-pointed steel pins that penetrate any fabric without tearing.

The only pins that don't come open in use.

Finish—Nickel Plate, Jet and Dull Black Enamel; 14K Rolled Gold and 14K Roman Plate.

Price, Nickel, Jet, or Dull Black, 4 on card, **10 cents**; 14K Gold Plate, 2 on card, **25 cents.**

Your dealer will supply you. If he doesn't keep them, the kind and size wanted will be sent by mail on the receipt of price and dealer's name. Money back if you're not satisfied.

Consolidated Safety Pin Company
171 Farrand Street **Bloomfield, N. J.**

SAFETY 6% PROFIT

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT

Run for two years—Issued in denominations of $100 or more.

Fully protected by first mortgages on improved real estate deposited in trust with one of the strongest trust companies in Baltimore.

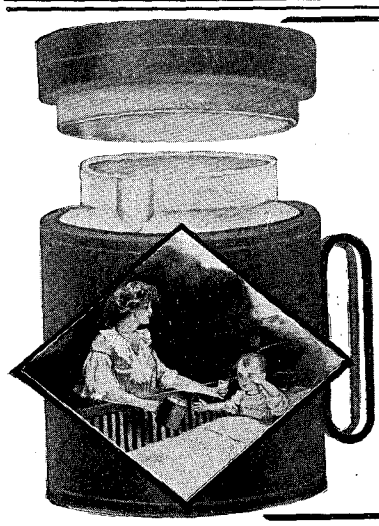
Interest checks at the rate of 6 per cent per annum mailed every six months.

These certificates are not only convenient and absolutely safe, but they are negotiable—Your savings are not tied up indefinitely—yet the interest rate is much larger than you usually get for your savings.

We pay 5 per cent on ordinary savings accounts, withdrawable at any time.

Write for the booklet giving full details of this old, conservative company and its methods of doing business.

The Calvert Mortgage & Deposit Co.
1045 Calvert Building **Baltimore, Md.**
In business 14 years



"I want a drink of water"

Frigidor

is always ready and handy with clear cold water when your child cries out in the night. Keeps water cold all night long. Saves steps, discomfort, expense. Invaluable in many ways about the home. Wonderfully useful in the sickroom. Preserves cracked ice for hours.

The Frigidor is scientifically made—excludes air and preserves a practically even temperature. Pours readily. Consists of a large-mouthed sanitary glass jar inside a double-walled can with folding handles. Easily kept clean. Holds a quart of liquid. Substantial and attractive.

Write for illustrated descriptive booklet.

$1.50. At your dealer's

Sold everywhere by department-stores, druggists, and house-furnishing stores. If your dealer hasn't the Frigidor write us his name, and we'll see that you get it.

Whitall Tatum Company
Philadelphia **New York**
BOSTON CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO SYDNEY

Again the shining chestnut braids
Are soft enwreathed about thy brow,
And light—a light that never fades—
Beams from thine eyes upon me even now,

As, all undimmed by death and night,
Remembrance out of distance brings
Thy youthful loveliness, alight
With ardent hopes and high imaginings.

Ah, mortal dreams, how fair, how fleet!
Thy yearnings scant fulfilment found;
Dark Lethe long hath laved thy feet,
And on thy slumber breaks no troubling sound;

Yet distance parts thee not from me,
For beauty—or of twilight or of morn—
Binds me, still closer binds, to thee,
Whose heart sang to my heart ere I was born.

—*The Century Magazine* (August).

PERSONAL

How It Feels to Be Hanged.—Writing to *Spare Moments* (July) Rev. J. T. Mann tells of the sensations experienced by one who is being hanged. He tells his story as follows:

I was hung as a Confederate spy at Fort Barrancas, Fla. I spent four minutes physically and spiritually between earth and heaven. Then a Yankee sergeant, believing me to be the wrong man, cut me down.

My first sensation when the board was kicked from under my feet was that a steam boiler inside me was about to explode. Every vein and blood-vessel to and from my heart seemed charged with an oppressive fulness that must find an avenue of escape. The nervous system throughout its length was tingling with a painful, pricking sensation, the like of which I never felt before or since. Then followed the sense of an explosion, as if a volcano had erupted. This seemed to give me relief, and the pain gave way to a pleasurable feeling, one very desirable could it be secured without death. With this sensation a light broke in upon my sight, a light of milky whiteness, yet, strange to say, so transparent that it was easier to pierce with the eye than the light of day. Then came into my mouth a taste of sweetness the like of which I have never since known. And I felt myself moving on, with a consciousness of leaving everything behind. Then I heard the sweetest of music, and it seemed that more than a thousand harps led in each part, accompanied by myriads of voices.

And the sensation of coming back to life after I had been cut down was just as painful as the first feeling of hanging. It was acute torture. Every nerve seemed to have a pain of its own. My nose and fingers were seats of the most excruciating agony. In half an hour the pain was all gone, but I would not go through the experience again for the wealth of the Indies.

The Finder of the Northwest Passage.—For generations the Northwest Passage to India was the object of many a fruitless search. Nearly every bay and river on the eastern coast of America has been hailed by some adventurous explorer as the opening into that long-sought passage. But the actual finding of it was reserved for Captain Amundsen, whose own account is given in his recently published book. Says the Columbia *State:*

Like most great men, Captain Amundsen is exceedingly modest about his marvelous exploit. It came so quietly, after the long struggle and penance, that it seemed a slight thing. He records it as follows in his book:

"At 8 P.M. my watch was finished and I turned in. When I had been asleep some time I became conscious of a rushing to and fro on deck. Clearly there was something the matter, and I felt a bit annoyed that they should go on like that for the matter of a bear or a seal. It must be something of that kind, surely. But then Lieutenant Hansen came rushing

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down into the cabin and called out the ever memorable words, 'Vessel in sight, sir!' He bolted again immediately, and I was alone.

"The Northwest Passage had been accomplished—my dream from childhood. This very moment it was fulfilled. I had a peculiar sensation in my throat; I was somewhat overworked and tired, and I suppose it was weakness on my part, but I could feel tears coming to my eyes. 'Vessel in sight!' The words were magical. My home and those dear to me there at once appeared to me as if stretching out their hands—'Vessel in sight!'

"I drest myself in no time. When ready I stopt a moment before Nansen's portrait on the wall. It seemed as if the picture had come to life, as if he winked at me, nodding, 'Just what I thought, my boy!' I nodded back, smiling and happy, and went on deck."

Nothing more. No drum-beat, no trumpetings. Just a sincere word, such as the mighty Greeks were wont to use in recording some earth-shaking event. He could well have gloried—

"We were the first that ever burst
Into that silent sea."

But no; only the calm and modest record, an entry in the log of the gallant little craft that had conquered the polar seas and the riddle of the centuries. No hero—"just the same man as before." "The Northwest Passage had been accomplished," is record enough for this gallant striver.

The Versatile Marse Henry.—Commenting upon the fact that the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, under the editorship of Col. Henry Watterson, will lead the newspaper support of Bryan in the coming campaign, the Baltimore *Sun* indulges its humorous vein with the following result:

Colonel Watterson, we believe, is the greatest living literary man. His vocabulary is illimitable; his style is electric; his figures of speech are overpowering. He is a mighty phrasemaker; an author, inventor, and originator of epigrams that will never die—no, never. His compositions bristle and glitter with all sorts of novel and amazing personages, metaphors, tropes, and images. "The star-eyed Goddess of Reform," "the he-goats of high finance," "patriotism and a pension," "the lean wolves of plutocracy," "the hills of Yubadam," "from h—l to

WONDERED WHY
Found the Answer Was "Coffee"

Many pale, sickly persons wonder for years why they have to suffer so, and eventually discover that the drug—caffeine—in coffee is the main cause of the trouble.

"I was always very fond of coffee and drank it every day. I never had much flesh and often wondered why I was always so pale, thin and weak.

"About five years ago my health completely broke down and I was confined to my bed. My stomach was in such condition that I could hardly take sufficient nourishment to sustain life.

"During this time I was drinking coffee, didn't think I could do without it.

"After awhile I came to the conclusion that coffee was hurting me, and decided to give it up and try Postum. I didn't like the taste of it at first, but when it was made right—boiled until dark and rich—I soon became very fond of it.

"In one week I began to feel better. I could eat more and sleep better. My sick headaches were less frequent, and within five months I looked and felt like a new being, headache spells entirely gone.

"My health continued to improve and today I am well and strong, weigh 148 lbs. I attribute my present health to the life-giving qualities of Postum."

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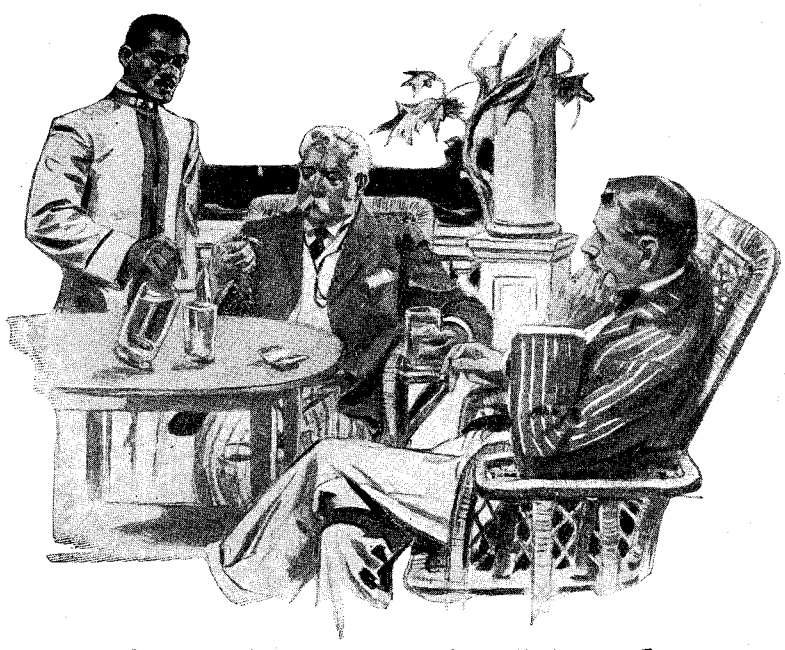

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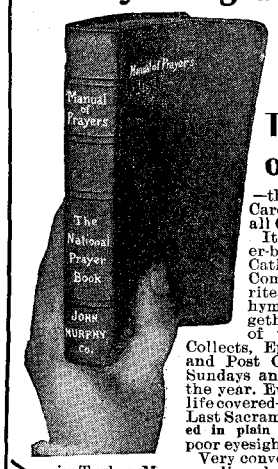

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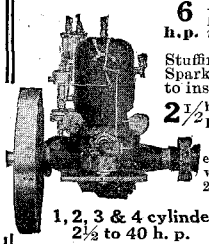

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breakfast," "the giascutis, whangdoodle and oofdegoof, the gin rickey and the bedilda," "the nigger, the trigger, and the Ku-Klux Klan." He is a master of rhythms and consonances:

"Things have come to a h—l of a pass
When a man can't wallop his own jackass."

He writes blank verse, too:

"Eating huckleberries all day long
And learning how to love."

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MORE OR LESS PUNGENT

A Westernized Proverb.—Out in Nevada it is said that they change the old adage "Death loves a shining mark" to "Death loves a mining shark."—*Western Christian Advocate.*

A Unanimous Vote.—A German-American who had recently arrived at the estate of riches attended his first banquet. The wine was particularly vile, and so several gentlemen who were seated near the German were quite satisfied to have him empty the bottles that had been set apart for their common use. Neither the quality nor the quantity of the wine in the least disturbed the Teuton, and, after draining the last glass, he looked around jovially and said, "Shentlemen, I haf now drunken all your wine, and safed you the trouble of trinking vat you did not like. I tink you ought to vote me a public tank." They did.—*Lippincott's.*

Got What They Wanted.—A good old Georgia brother, who had decided to leave an unremunerative charge, finding it impossible to collect his salary, said in his farewell sermon:

"I have little more to add, dear brethren, save this: You were all in favor of free salvation, and the manner in which you have treated me proves that you have got it!"—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Sometimes True.—On leaving his study, which is in the rear of the church, the pastor of a church in Brooklyn saw a little boy, a friend of his, talking to a stranger.

"What was he saying to you, Dick?" asked the divine as he came up to the youngster.

"He just wanted to know whether Dr. Blank was the preacher of this church."

"And what did you tell him?"

"I told him," responded the lad, with dignity, "that you were the present encumbrance."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

Ladies First.—Two miners were returning from a lecture at the village institute, when one of them, after a thoughtful pause, remarked:

"Say, Bill! I doan't see the necessity o' bringing chaps frae London to teach us aboot manners in the 'ome! We ain't so bad as that feller made out!"

"O' course we ain't!" replied Bill.

"Not by a long way," went on the first. "I never swears before my wife——"

"No more don't I!" put in Bill. "I allus sez ladies fust! That's me."—*Tit-bits.*

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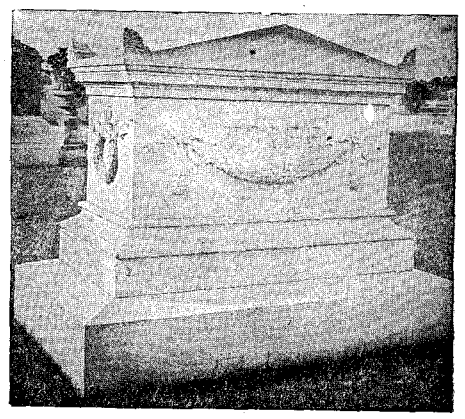

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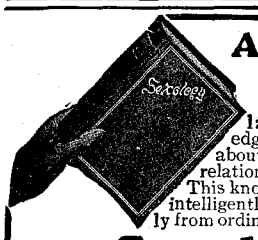

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Practical Science.—BRIGGS—"Is there such a thing as a scientific kiss?"

GRIGGS—"Surely. One in which you succeed in breaking away from the girl without becoming engaged to her."—*Des Moines Register and Leader.*

Heard in a Restaurant.—LUNCHER—"Is this meant to be shortcake?"

WAITRESS—"Yes, sir."

LUNCHER (sarcastically)—"Then for heaven's sake take it away and berry it."—*Boston Transcript.*

Aimed at Him.—A gentleman who was buying a turkey from old Uncle Ephraim asked him, in making the purchase, if it was a tame turkey.

"Oh, yais, sir; it's a tame tu'key all right."

"Now, Ephraim, are you sure it's a tame turkey?"

"Oh, yais, sir; dere's no so't o' doubt 'bout dat. It's a tame tu'key all right."

He consequently bought the turkey, and a day or two later, when eating it, came across several shot. Later on, when he met old Ephraim on the street, he said, "Well, Ephraim, you told me that was a tame turkey, but I found some shot in it when I was eating it."

"Oh, dat war a tame tu'key all right," was Uncle Ephraim's reiterated rejoinder; "but de fac' is, boss, I's gwine to tell yer in confidence dat dem 'ere shot was intended for me."—*Advertiser's Almanack.*

Imprudent.—MARKS—"Say, old man, did I ever tell you about the awful fright I got on my wedding-day?"

PARKS—"S-s-h-h! No man should speak that way about his wife!"—*Clover.*

Method in His Madness.—DRUGGIST—"What kind of a hairbrush do you want?"

TOMMY—"Er—have you got any with soft backs to 'em?"—*Illustrated Bits.*

The Heiress Abroad.—"On your trip abroad, did you see any wonderful old ruins?" he asked.

"Yes," she replied, archly, "and guess what?"

"Well?"

"One of them wanted to marry me."—*Harper's Weekly.*

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Man returns to his dust,
While I evolute to a duster."

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MR. DOITT—"That's right. The sum my wife dresses on keeps me shabby all year 'round."—*Dayton Journal.*

A Social Blunder.—"Why did Bink s'swidow feel so indignant at his funeral?"

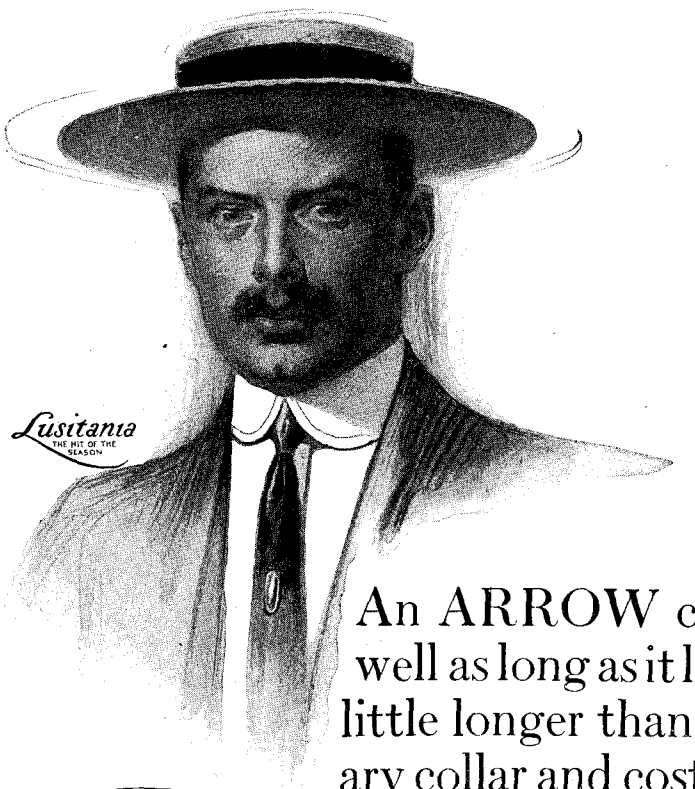
"The members of his volunteer hose company sent him a floral fire-extinguisher."—*Judge.*

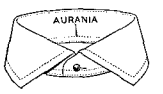
Allowances.—"But," protested the wayward son, "you should make allowances for the follies of youth."

"Huh!" growled the old man. "If it wasn't for the allowance you get there would be less folly."—*Chicago News.*

And Custom Dies Hard.—SHE—"I suppose you will commit suicide if I refuse you?"

HE—"Ah—that has been my custom!"—*The Sketch.*





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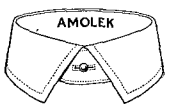

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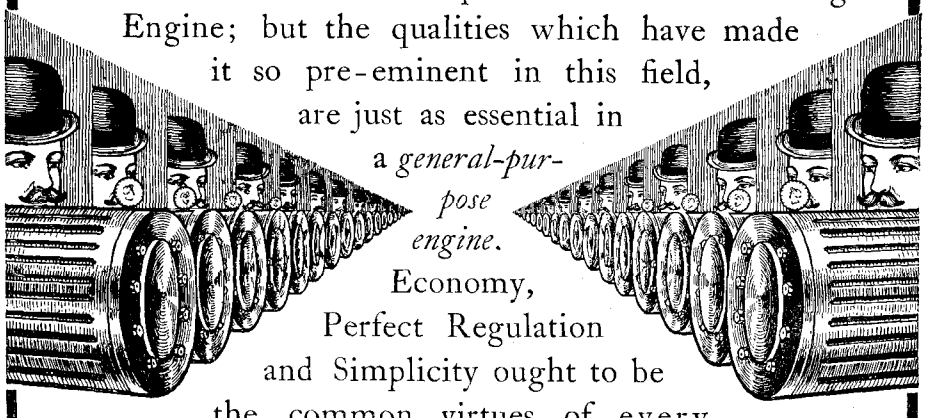

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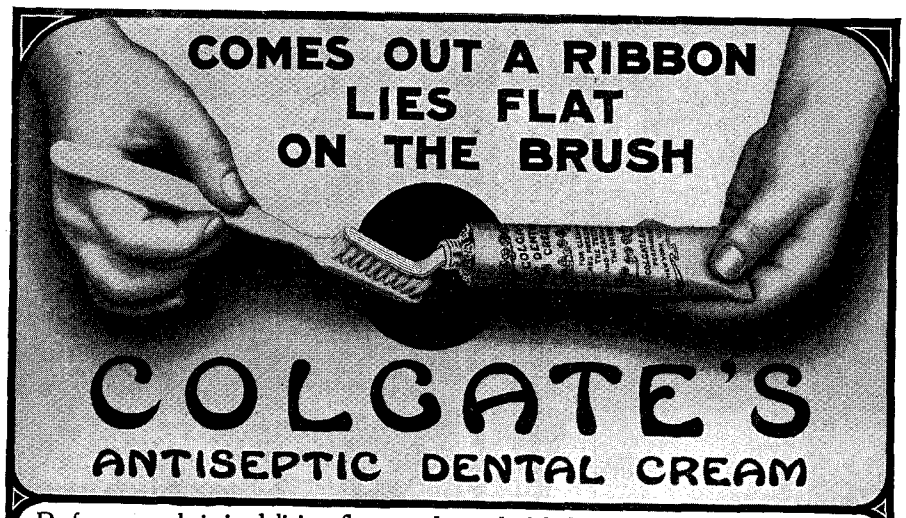

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Bargains in Babies.—Among the deacons of a Presbyterian church in an Ohio town was a good old gentleman familiarly known as "Uncle Thomas." Altho too deaf to hear, he was always in his accustomed seat at church, and his zeal in religious work was untiring. Owing to a shortage of song-books in the Sabbath-school some additional ones were ordered by "Uncle Thomas," who apprized the pastor of their arrival, and the latter agreed to announce the fact from the pulpit on Sunday morning.

The pastor made the promised announcement among others, concluding with this one:

"Parents wishing their children baptized will please present them at the close of the service."

The good deacon jumped to his feet, and, in the loud voice peculiar to the deaf, bawled out, "Those who haven't one can get them at my house for fifty cents apiece!"

As "Uncle Thomas" and his wife had always been childless, this startling information almost broke up the meeting and a wave of merriment swept the congregation that threatened to shake the church from its foundation.—*Success.*

A Truthful Reply.—TEACHER—"Now, children, the subject is the story of the Prodigal Son. Can any one tell me who was glad when the prodigal returned?"

"The father," was the unanimous response.

"And who was sorry?" asked the teacher.

"The fatted calf," promptly responded a little girl.—*Pittston Gazette.*

A Canny Cabby.—CABMAN (with exaggerated politeness)—"Would you mind walking the other way and not passing the horse?"

STOUT LADY (who has just paid the minimum fare)—"Why?"

CABMAN—"Because if 'e sees wot 'e's been carrying for a shilling 'e'll 'ave a fit."—*Pick-Me-Up.*

Happy.—MRS. NEWLYWED—"My husband admires everything about me; my voice, my eyes, my form, my hands!"

FRIEND—"And what do you admire about him?"

MRS. NEWLYWED—"His good taste."—*Philadelphia Press.*

A Double Miss.—CITIMAN—"Now that you're living in the country don't you miss the early morning noise and bustle of the city?"

SUBBUBS—"I do if I miss the 6.54 train."—*New York Press.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

July 27.—President Fallières, of France, arrives at Reval, and is cordially greeted by the Czar.

July 28.—The Sultan of Turkey takes the oath of allegiance to the Constitution.

July 29.—The Sultan of Turkey issues a call for the first parliament under the Constitution, to meet on November 1.

Domestic.

GENERAL.

July 25.—President Roosevelt approves of the dismissal of eight hazers from the United States Military Academy at West Point.

July 26.—President Roosevelt accepts the honorary presidency of the Peace and Arbitration League.

July 29.—At a conference at Lenox, Mass., in which Attorney-General Bonaparte and Frank B. Kellogg participate, it is decided to appeal for a revision of the recent Standard-Oil decision and to carry the case to the Supreme Court.

POLITICAL.

July 25.—Chairman Frank H. Hitchcock holds a conference with the Republican leaders of the Middle West in Chicago.

At a meeting of the Democratic National Committee in Chicago, Norman E. Mack is chosen Chairman and Governor Haskell, of Oklahoma, is selected as treasurer for the coming campaign.

July 28.—W. H. Taft is notified of his nomination for the Presidency by the Republican party, and formally accepts, outlining in a long speech the principles on which he is to carry on the campaign.

The Independence party nominate for President Thomas L. Hisgen of Massachusetts, for Vice-President John Temple Graves of Georgia.

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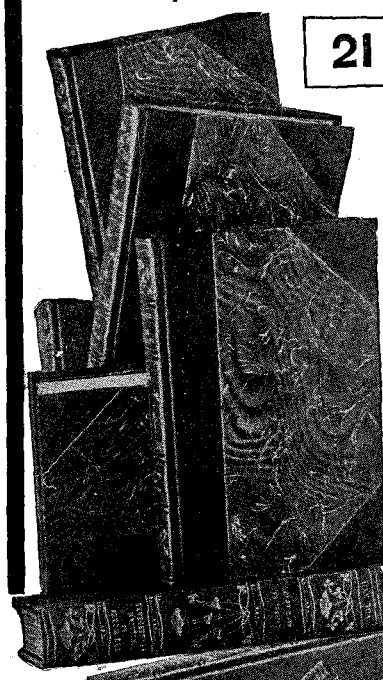

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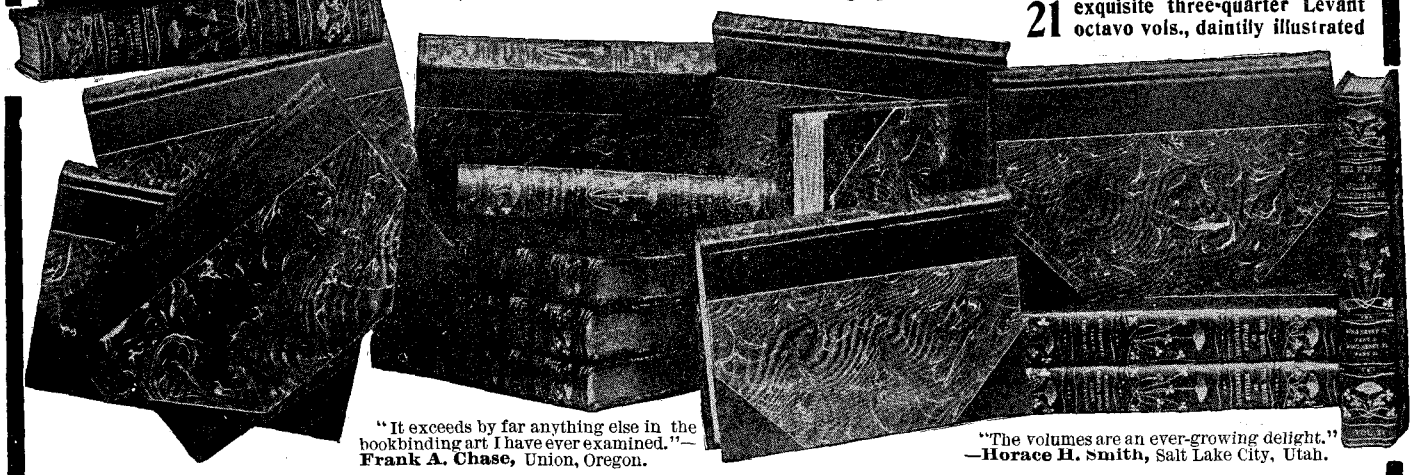

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